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TOPICS OF THE DAY



CALIFORNIA'S SOLUTION OF HER JAPANESE PROBLEM

THE JOURNEY of the Secretary of State to Sacramento to make clear to the California legislators the Administration's views with regard to the pending antialien

land bills was Mr. Bryan's "first real baptism in serious diplomacy," says a Southern editor. He proved himself "a good diplomatist," too, remarks the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Rep.), and papers of all parties seem ready to praise the manner in which he performed a rarely difficult task. But was his mission a success or a failure? Here answers differ so radically that it may be well to take refuge in the *New York World's* conclusion that "if Secretary Bryan's errand in California was to prevent alien-land legislation, it was a failure; if it was to persuade the Californians to enact a law in harmony with our treaty with Japan, it was a great success."

The Webb Bill, which was the final result of the California Legislature's labors, after Mr. Bryan's suggestions had been politely considered, and, for the most part, as politely rejected, is not looked upon by the press of the nation as an ideal solution of the problem. Yet *The World* would congratulate all parties concerned on a temporary adjustment by which the Californian government apparently gains its point,

while Japan's treaty rights are fully recognized and no offensive terms are used. President Wilson, observes the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, "appears to have 'saved the face' of the Japanese on

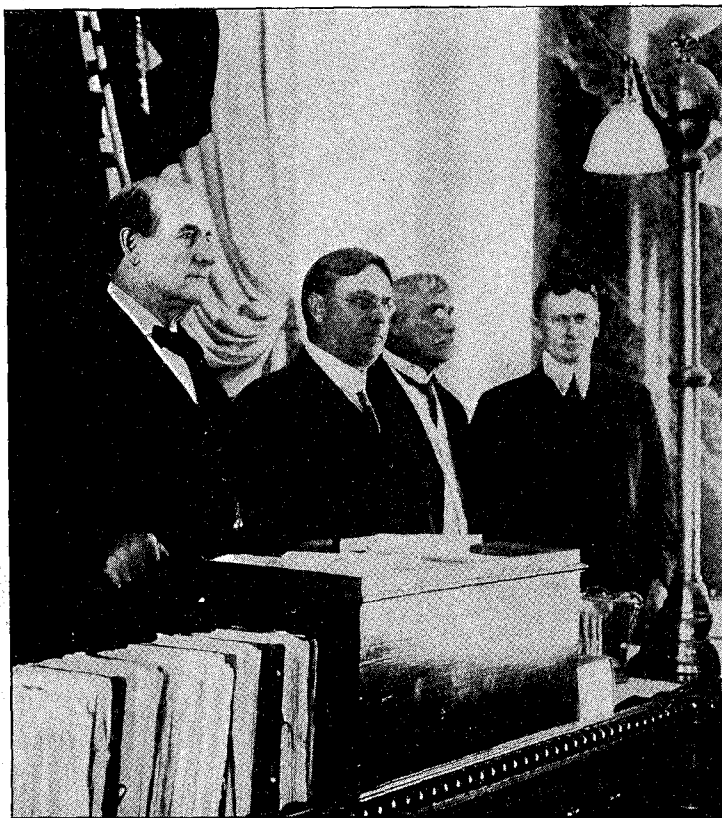
the point on which they asked it to be saved, and the Californians are going to get what they want. Therefore let both be as happy as they can." To a number of papers, however, the honors of the engagement seem to be with California. Among these we find the *Houston Post*, *Detroit News* and *Free Press*, *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*, and *New York Telegraph and Tribune*. As they are summed up in the Sacramento dispatches, the principal provisions of the Webb Bill are based on the fact that the Japanese are held to be ineligible to citizenship. To quote the summary:

"(1.) Aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land to same extent as citizens.

"(2.) All other aliens are limited to the specific rights conferred upon them by the existing treaties between the United States and the nations of which such aliens are citizens or

subjects. In the case of the Japanese, the bill will bar ownership of farming or agricultural lands, while permitting them to own residences and factories, manufactories, and shops.

"(3.) Leases of agricultural land by such aliens are permitted for a period of not exceeding three years.



FACING THE LEGISLATURE AT SACRAMENTO.

From the reader's left to right stand Secretary Bryan, Governor Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor Wallace and Speaker Young.

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"(4.) Aliens ineligible to citizenship cannot inherit land. Upon the death of an alien landholder his property shall be sold by the Probate Court and the proceeds distributed to his heirs.

"(5.) The State specifically reserves its sovereign right to enact any and all laws in future with respect to the acquisition of real property by aliens.

"(6.) Present holdings of ineligible aliens are not affected, except that they cannot be bequeathed or sold to other aliens classified among those not eligible to citizenship."

It seems to *The Tribune* that this "astute and able piece of work" places the State of California "in an impregnable position so far as criticism at home or abroad is concerned." In the first place it "expressly and amply recognizes and respects all treaty rights in land."

"But in the case of aliens ineligible to citizenship (the discrimination is actually made, tho the phrase is not used) such rights are carefully restricted to those awarded by treaty. Rights in land are allowed 'in the manner and to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise.'

"Just how much California has accomplished by this ingenious law it will remain for the courts to decide. As has often been pointed out in these columns, the treaty of 1911 with Japan by no means gives Japanese subjects full rights to own and lease land in this country. The treaty is entitled a treaty of 'commerce and navigation.' And the grant of land rights is carefully restricted. The controlling permissive phrases are, first, 'to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops,' and, second, 'to lease land for residential and commercial purposes.' It may well be contended that no rights with respect to agricultural land are awarded by this language.

"The great weakness of Mr. Bryan's position was that he asked a State to award greater land rights to aliens than were secured to them by treaty. On this point Governor Johnson had all the best of the argument. And by craftily granting the one thing that Mr. Bryan waived and recognizing fully our treaty obligations, the Californians placed themselves in a wholly sound and defensible position.

"We can not see how Japan has any legitimate quarrel with this new law. If she wishes larger rights for her citizens she can seek a new treaty."

But some indication that the new California legislation is not altogether satisfactory to Japan, appears in the fact that Ambassador Chinda had an official protest from his Government ready for Secretary Bryan upon his return to Washington.

The severest criticism of the Webb Bill, which Governor Johnson intends to sign after waiting to give President Wilson an opportunity to offer any suggestions, we find in a California daily, the *San Francisco Chronicle*. This paper declares the bill "foolish from the standpoint of its promoters for several reasons." Chief among these are the various avenues for litigation which are opened up. For instance:

"It assures the immediate institution of a lawsuit to determine what rights the Japanese have under the present treaty. In the present hostile attitude of the country, which must of necessity influence even the highest courts, it is very imprudent for this State to invite such a suit.

"It probably assures another suit to determine whether the Japanese are not now eligible to citizenship—a matter exclusively within Federal jurisdiction—which it is also imprudent for us to suggest at this time."

Many who agree with the *Washington Star* that Mr. Bryan's mission "failed on the main issue," think that it was not entirely fruitless, "in view of the fact that his efforts to modify the California legislation must have a mollifying effect upon Japanese public opinion and convince the Japanese Government and people that the trouble is local and not national." So it seems to the *Springfield Republican*, and editorials in the *Baltimore Sun*, *St. Louis Globe Democrat* and *Republic*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, and *Philadelphia Record* express the same sentiment. It is even hinted that this was the primary object of the mission and that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are

quietly smiling at the cries of "Failure" from some hostile journals.

But if this is the case, writes Mr. John Temple Graves from Washington to the Hearst papers, the President's attitude simply strengthens the contention of Japan—

"Diplomats of our own and other countries agree that the extraordinary activity and energy displayed by President Wilson in seeking to repress or modify the action of California, is a broad confession that he recognizes the foundation, if not the justification, of the Japanese complaint."

In his final speech to the California legislature, Mr. Bryan skilfully avoided any suggestion of antagonism and even refrained from passing judgment on the Webb Bill, then assured of passage. He insisted, as he had throughout the conferences, that he was but the spokesman of President Wilson, whose purpose, he explained, has been "to confer with the legislature as to the national and international phases of the question under consideration," to confer, "as a not unsympathetic friend who desires to aid to the extent of his ability in a matter where he has not only a constitutional duty to perform, but where he may be assumed to be able to judge of the effect of legislation upon our relations with other countries." The President, continued Mr. Bryan, has pointed out things in the Webb Bill which seem to him unwise:

"The first words to which he calls attention are 'eligible to citizenship,' which are as clearly discriminating as the words 'ineligible to citizenship,' against which he so earnestly advises. In the second paragraph the property rights of those therein described are defined as they are defined in the treaty. He fears that this will raise a question of construction and involve the subject in a lawsuit that may be both irritating and protracted."

After again appealing for delay, the Secretary of State concluded with this interesting hint:

"You are fortunate in this State in having the initiative and referendum. The initiative spurs you on to do that which you believe your people want done, while the referendum empowers those for whom you speak to put their veto upon your acts if you fail to reflect their wishes. It may be assumed, therefore, that if you feel it your duty to enact any legislation on this subject at this time your people will either manifest their approval by acquiescence or their disapproval by submitting your action to the judgment of the voters by means of the referendum."

This suggestion seems "excellent and to the point" to the *Washington Times*. It would "take the better part of two years to get a referendum determination of California's own attitude toward this law."

"By that time, no matter how the vote might result, diplomacy would have opportunity to better the situation so far as possible, feeling would doubtless in considerable measure subside, and the people of Japan would come to understand the full measure of good faith with which this Government was handling its difficult part of the affair.

"After that, legal proceedings may stave off the inevitable for another long period. In the meantime, such a constitutional amendment as would obviate recurrence of such an incident, and dispose of the present one might very properly be introduced and passed."

If the Japanese wish to appeal to our courts, say the *New York Globe* and *Boston Transcript* on the Atlantic, and the *San Diego Union* and *Los Angeles Express* on the Pacific coast, let them attack "the Act of Congress denying them the right of naturalization." The *Globe* thinks it "rather ridiculous for the nation to discriminate against particular peoples in its naturalization laws, and then assert that a State may not follow this discrimination in its land laws." And the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* declares that California "has succeeded in making a test of our naturalization laws obligatory." According to our law, we are reminded,



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TEN THOUSAND REASONS FOR WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

The parade up Fifth Avenue, in New York City, on May 3.

only "free white persons, natives of Africa and persons of African descent," are eligible to citizenship. Hence the question rises, are Asiatics white? Court decisions, it appears, have not always agreed on this point. Only lately, remarks *The Public Ledger*,

"Akhay Kumar Mozumdar, Yogi philosopher and Hindu, has been admitted to American citizenship by United States Judge Franklin H. Rudkin, whose antediluvian and genealogical investigations have led him to the conclusion that Hindus may be Caucasians, and that Mozumdar actually is one; nor is there an indication that the Judge will be impeached for his action. . . . The Mozumdar decision indicates that the threat of the Japanese to assay in our courts the elements of their own racial composition is not so meaningless as was supposed."

However the present episode may terminate, observes the *Springfield Republican*, "incidents like this are sure to strengthen the feeling that the national government should be absolutely supreme, even as against the reserved rights of the States, in all questions of international concern." And *The Republican* quotes Prof. W. W. Willoughby, an authority on constitutional law, as stating his conviction that

"the obiter doctrine that the reserved rights of the States may never be infringed upon by the treaty-making power will sooner or later be frankly repudiated by the Supreme Court. In its place will be definitely stated the doctrine that in all that properly relates to international rights and obligations, whether these rights and obligations rest upon the general principles of international law or have been conventionally created by specific treaties, the United States possesses all the powers of a constitutionally centralized sovereign state; and, therefore, when the necessity from the international standpoint arises the treaty-making power may be exercised, even tho thereby the rights ordinarily reserved to the States are invaded."

Nearly all our papers agree with the *San Francisco Chronicle* that "talk of war is nonsense." Japan, asserts the *Sacramento Bee*, "could no more go to war to-day than Jim Jeffries could reenter the prize ring and whip the youngest and strongest of the coming champions." Similar statements appear frequently, but it is also noted that Japan has recently placed an order for three 30,000-ton dreadnoughts, and the Hearst papers have discovered that "Japan will have in 1914 a fleet of battle-ships and armored cruisers of the all-big-gun type which will be greater than our own."

THE MARCH OF SUFFRAGE

CHAGRIN over their defeat in Michigan, at the second attempt to secure the ballot, is said to be partly compensated for by the success of the suffragists' pageant in New York on May 2 and the next day's parade in which about ten thousand women and men from various States marched. Between failure of suffrage in Michigan by a few hundred votes in November last and failure by several tens of thousands in April, the *Baltimore News* remarks that, "there is too much difference to be lightly ignored." The cause of the Michigan disaster is found by many papers in the recent action of the English militants. The *Detroit Times* says:

"It is the conduct of the militants in England that gave the brewers, the saloons, the political boss, and the allies and hirelings of the political boss a talking point which made the odds against the suffragists too great."

The setback in Michigan is welcomed by the antisuffragists, who, according to their own statement reported in the *New York Evening Post*, saw in the parade "only a remarkable falling off in popular interest in the cause." But *The Post* believes everybody else received a very different impression from "the beautiful spectacle." It continues:

"Each successive parade shows clearly how great the progress in poise and earnestness of those who take part in it. There was a quiet air of confident determination throughout which no one could fail to notice. The respectful attention of the crowd, so different from the hooting and deriding of two years ago, told its own story."

At the pageant in the Metropolitan Opera-house on the night preceding the parade Colonel Roosevelt made a straight-out woman-suffrage speech. Suffrage conditions, according to this conspicuous convert to the cause have changed enormously in sixty-five years:

"A meeting like this would have been impossible sixty-five years ago. The idea of the mastership of man over woman has changed to the idea of equal partnership and right between man and wife, and the loftiest type of family life that I know is in the homes where that equality is accepted as a matter of course. . . . In no State where suffrage has been tried has it done damage and in every State it has bettered social and industrial conditions. All the arguments against it are duplicated in the arguments against manhood suffrage a century ago."

MR. WILSON'S STORMY HOME-COMING

ANY SUGGESTION that the President of the United States lowers his dignity by coming back "to beat the gang" in New Jersey is treated as "sheer humbug" by most of the press of that State. *The Jersey Journal* (Ind. Rep.) says that the President returns to urge the fulfilment of the pledges that "he himself, in common with other representatives of his party made to the people, and that he is under obligations of honor to do all in his power to have these pledges redeemed." These pledges promise a reform of the State jury system and a commission to revise the State constitution, and they are bitterly opposed by the President's foes within his own party. For example, the Newark *Evening Star* (Dem.), owned by James Smith, Jr., of the Jersey political firm of Smith and Nugent, says that, in so far as Mr. Wilson's "demands upon the New Jersey Assembly to pass a judge-made jury bill are concerned, it will be found in the sequel that the weight of the Presidential office is not of any more effect in New Jersey than it has proved to be in California." But the latest news dispatches indicate that President Wilson is defeating the machine on both the question of the jury and the constitutional convention, which moves the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) to say that "a man who is making such a fight is more than a national leader—he is a local leader in every community that is curst with a corrupt machine." *The News* continues:

"There is no State in the Union without a corrupt machine. The question always is whether the people shall govern themselves. The bosses and machines say that they shall not. President Wilson says that they shall. He stands for the people, and honest local self-government. The great problem of the day is to make local self-government honest, efficient, and vigorous. The problem of New Jersey is also the problem of Indiana and of Indianapolis."

"More power to President Wilson!" the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) cries, glorying in his courage and his earnestness for making the same fight that has already been fought for the people of Missouri against "boss-chosen juries," while the New York *World* (Dem.) maintains that President Wilson's denunciation of the New Jersey bosses fits even more aptly the Democrat Murphy and the Republican Barnes, whose "domination of the New York Legislature is more complete and shameless than

boss domination of the New Jersey Legislature." Altho admitting in all probability the failure of President Wilson's efforts with a legislature "absolutely in the control of his own party," the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) argues that Mr. Wilson could not have shirked the promises he made as Governor to the people of New Jersey. He may gain prestige or suffer embarrassment, but he will achieve renown in a losing fight rather than in any compromise his opportunist advisers urge. "The great experiment," is the New York *Evening Post's* (Ind.) term for President Wilson's reentry into New Jersey to assert "his party leadership." "He puts his political fortunes at hazard," observes *The Post*, and it continues:

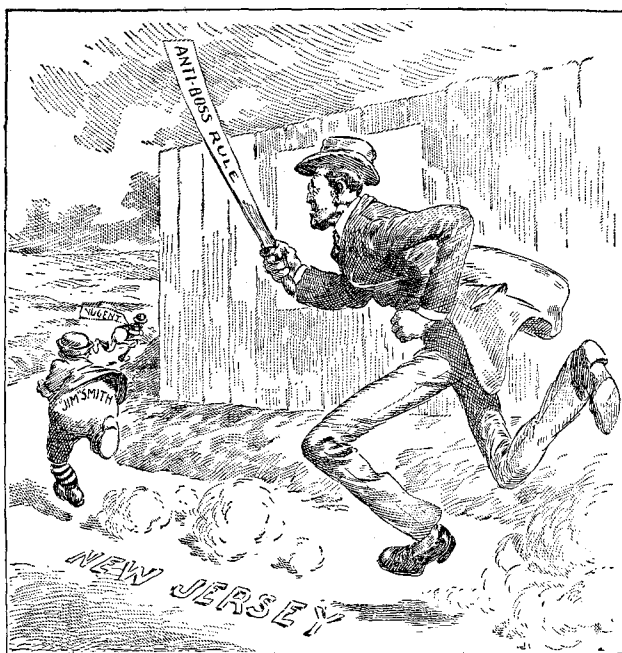
"The risks are great. The test will be severe. President Wilson will be called a dictator. His interference will be resented. But this will not matter, if only he show wisdom in choosing his issues, and if his old courage and skill in championing righteous causes before the people do not fail him."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) finds the advent of the President stimulating, the message he is delivering timely and sensible. His first speech, according to *The Globe*, "marks in one important respect the high-water mark of American politics. No other party leader, however candid he might be before election, has been as candid as this after election." The President's first word, the same newspaper shows, is to all political parties; his second to his own party, as when he says:

"I want everybody to realize that I was not taken in by the results of the last National election. The country did not go Democratic in November. It was impossible for it to go Republican because it couldn't tell which kind of Republican to go. The only united helpful instrument with which it could accomplish its purposes was the Democratic party, and what it did was to say this:

"There are certain things that we want to see done, not certain persons whom we want to see elevated; there are certain things we want to see administered. This great United States can no longer be controlled by special interests. Now we are going to try the Democratic party as our instrument to discover these things. If the try is not successful we will never make it again. We want an instrument in our hands by which we can be masters of our own affairs. It looks likely that this is a suitable and representative instrument; therefore we will try it." Not adopt it; try it."

If the men now in power will not serve the people, the President continued,



OLD HOME WEEK.

—Macauley in the New York World.



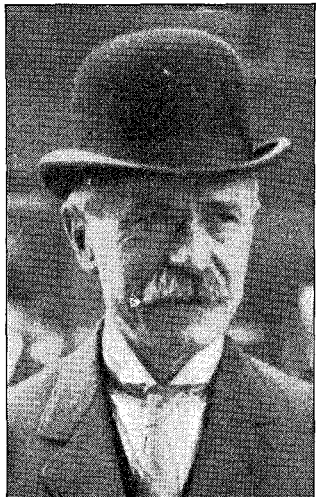
"THAT'S WHERE YOU BELONG, MR. PRESIDENT."

—Evans in the Baltimore American.

OPPOSING VIEWS OF A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.



JAMES F. THOMPSON.

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DENNIS SWEENEY.

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JAMES E. HUSSEY.

HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS CONVICTED IN NEW YORK'S POLICE-GRAFT HUNT.

These four men, each sentenced to a year in jail, held the highest rank in the uniformed force.

"they will be swept away like chaff before the wind. Other men more honest, more active, more wholesome, with the freshness of a new age upon them, with eyes that see the country as it is—men who are cool and thoughtful and determined—will go to the front and lead the people to the day of victory. Then America will be crowned with a new wreath of self-revelation and of self-discovery, and these creatures will have disappeared like the dust in the wheels of the chariot of God."

The President's confession that the country did not go Democratic last December and his warning that power is opportunity to do as the party should, not license to do as it likes, in the judgment of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), is "a truth or truism that will ultimately penetrate the dull consciousness of Democratic machinists in New Jersey, and will be grasped in other States which can not hope to have the prestige of the Presidency enlisted in behalf of decent politics." The *New York Journal of Commerce* understands definitely that there is a note of warning in the President's utterances "evidently intended to sound beyond the borders of New Jersey"; and the *New York Commercial* finds in the warning to his party throughout the nation that the President tries also to inject an inspiration.

That in returning to New Jersey Mr. Wilson makes good his promise not to "desert" his friends is conceded by the *New York Sun* (Ind.). But it regrets the annoyances suffered by the President at a conference, or caucus of Democratic politicians in Jersey City, where "he was handled without gloves" by a Hudson County member. In *The Sun's* opinion: "The people are pained by the spectacle, and it is doubtless the general feeling that the President should never risk a repetition of the experience. Mr. Wilson needs all his vitality for the responsible duties that he must discharge in Washington."

NEW YORK'S QUAKING "SYSTEM"

IN THE BELIEF of District-Attorney Whitman, the New York police "System" is tottering, and may fall at any moment. "When it does, it will not be a question of one little lieutenant or four big inspectors; there are bigger men who will fall with it," declared Mr. Whitman after the trial which resulted in the conviction of the four ex-inspectors, Sweeney,

Hussey, Murtha, and Thompson. Full credit for this latest achievement of the District-Attorney is given enthusiastically by the New York papers, which commend his adroitness as much as his persistence in trailing the police scandal gradually closer to the man higher up. Severe criticism, on the other hand, is meted out by several editors to Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo for their conduct in the police exposure that began with the conviction of Lieutenant Becker in connection with the murder of the gambler Rosenthal almost a year ago. The conviction of the ex-inspectors, in the words of the *New York World*, "marks the beginning of the end of the System," and adds that District-Attorney Whitman is the first effective police reformer New



"HELD BY THE ENEMY."

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

York has produced in a generation. He has had to combat not only the System, moreover, but has had to deal with "an unfriendly Commissioner and a hostile and malicious Mayor."

In the judgment of the *New York Globe*, Commissioner Waldo, who said, "if the ex-inspectors are guilty we are perfectly delighted to have them punished," and who has dismissed them from the department, "is still apparently unaware that anything has happened." *The Evening Post* assures Mr. Whitman of the support and cheer of the public in his next step "against the police scoundrels," and hints that "if Mayor

Gaynor's soul were not above popular applause," he could get his share of it "by coming out with a vigorous announcement" of his purpose to cooperate heartily with the District Attorney. However, *The Post* is forced to admit that in the matter of police corruption, "the City Hall seems to be sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and it thus analyzes the exact significance of the trial of the four ex-inspectors:

"They were not indicted for grafting. They were not on trial for bribery, tho indictments against them on that charge have been found and are pending. What they were prosecuted and convicted for was a conspiracy to obstruct justice. That is only a misdemeanor, under the law, punishable with imprisonment for no more than a year. Why, then, did the District Attorney lay so much stress upon this trial? . . . The correct answer can be made only in full view of the strategy which Mr. Whitman has been steadily pursuing. This trial is only an incident in his general campaign—an immensely important and instructive incident, it is true, but rightly to be considered only in relation to what has gone before it and what is expected to come after it. The District Attorney's great objective is the inner circle of police officials who have waxed fat on the wages of sin. To break into that, to expose it to the public, to draw the net of justice about the men who sell licenses to vice and crime—this has been his chief aim in the police prosecutions."

How District-Attorney Whitman is going to reach the men at the top of the System is outlined in a review of Mr. Whitman's tactics by the *New York Press*, which says that he wanted to prove to the policemen he convicted of minor offenses that their associates could not save them in "even so relatively slight an emergency as one calling for a sentence of only a year," and adds:

"It has been perfectly evident from the beginning that the District Attorney has been after police officials higher than patrolmen, higher than lieutenants, higher than captains. If he has proved to the police criminals whom he has convicted and to police criminals who have been associated with those now convicted, that in spite of the System he can do something worse for them, why, then, somebody is going to squeal. Wherever there are crooks and whenever it can be made sure to them that there is something bigger and stronger than the force they have always feared as the strongest and biggest thing—in this case the System—why, then, there is always in that bunch some crook that will squeal. Members of the underworld not in uniform were needed to convict criminal policemen of minor rank. To convict criminal policemen of more important rank, policemen are needed. And they will squeal."

"Every conviction," the *New York Tribune* observes, "helps to destroy the myth of the System's power to protect and punish." This sentiment is echoed by the *New York Sun*, calling the System "a fraud and a myth—a handful of evil-doers preying on other evil-doers; it sold what it could not deliver, and attained vast proportions in the imaginations of its victims and the gullibility of the uninitiate. District-Attorney Whitman has shown it up." With all due gratitude for Mr. Whitman's present successful endeavors, the *New York Evening Sun* calls to mind—

"the still larger question, the broader problem, with which many public prosecutors before Mr. Whitman have wrestled, but none have given more promise of solving. Great as is the credit that justly belongs to Mr. Whitman for past services, how infinitely larger will be his claim to public gratitude if he can uncover the connection between police corruption and political power."

On this point the *New York Call* (Soc.) says there is no prospect that Mr. Whitman's efforts to reach the men higher up or to root out police graft will be effectual. *The Call* continues:

"What will happen, then? Nothing much except what has happened before. Mr. Whitman will be made Mayor or Governor or something, just as Hughes was for exposing the insurance graft, and the police 'System' will carefully collect its shattered remains and proceed to do business as before."

MR. MELLEN'S BOOKKEEPING

IN NEW ENGLAND the newspaper editors who were so incensed at the disclosure of the New Haven's traffic deal with the Grand Trunk a few months ago now find themselves less angered than amazed at certain facts which have been appearing in the course of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Boston inquiry into the financial affairs of the New England lines. "Fearful and wonderful" they say is the bookkeeping system revealed by Mr. David E. Brown, the Commission's examining accountant. This condition is explained by President Mellen and his friends as a necessity in view of the "complicated processes of railroad integration and combination" which have been going on of late years and which they believe the future will justify. The unification of the New England railroads they consider a real blessing to that section, and the methods employed, it has been pointed out, are those of the successful Morgan school of finance, in which Mr. Mellen was trained.

But the *Springfield Republican* is not satisfied with such protestations of good intent. It declares that the "evidence of secret juggling through inside stock operations, to give the company's annual reports a fictitious appearance of financial strength, presents a very serious issue of corporation ethics and good faith with the public." The existence of "facts by no means creditable to the management" is apparent to *The Wall Street Journal*. And the equally careful *New York Journal of Commerce* is convinced that there has been "much waste of capital and overissue of stock in acquiring subsidiaries at an extravagant cost and in efforts to suppress competition and establish monopoly in New England transportation." The president of the company, it adds, "appears to have been the leading spirit in the whole business." The belief is now strengthened, says the *Washington Times*, "that an intimate relationship existed between the dazzling series of financial and intercorporate manipulations and the inefficient character of service." And the *Providence Journal* wonders if the recent shrinkage in the market value of New Haven stock is not due to "lack of confidence in the New Haven's monopoly program" and a resultant "system of financiering that is mystifying, to say the least."

The examination of the Government's accountant by Mr. Brandeis at the hearing held by Commissioner Prouty is spoken of as "tearing away the veil which had hitherto concealed the operations of the New Haven Railroad." But some of the acts and conditions thus brought to light, it should be said, were later fully explained by Mr. Mellen. Figures were submitted showing an increase in capitalization far greater proportionally than the increase in revenue, and an increase of 42 per cent. in expenses in the last ten years. A large number of purchases of stock and property of competing steam and trolley roads and steamship lines were cited in which the price paid was declared to far exceed the value. The New York, Westchester, and Boston Railroad, running from New York to White Plains, cost the New Haven \$33,000,000, or about \$1,500,000 per mile. Two steamers costing \$932,000 were "broken up" to prevent their falling into the hands of competitors, and as old junk brought \$44,000. The arrangement by which the New Haven hands over its parlor and sleeping-car service to the Pullman Company is said to mean an annual loss of \$400,000 by the road. It further appears, as the *New York World* sums up the testimony, that the New Haven's "profit-and-loss surplus reported last fiscal year was in reality a deficit of \$11,000,000," and that "by failing to maintain an equipment depreciation-account common to other roads, the book surplus was wrongfully padded to the extent of \$2,300,000." One stock transaction was mentioned in which Mr. Mellen apparently made a personal profit of \$102,000.

The last charge Mr. Mellen denies on the stand, explaining that this money was paid to him, to quote the *Boston Transcript's*



HERE TO CELEBRATE A CENTURY OF PEACE.

Nineteen delegates from England, Canada, Australia, and the city of Ghent are in this country to cooperate with an American committee in arranging for a proper celebration of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent and one hundred years of peace among English-speaking nations. The joint committees are here seen standing on the steps of New York's City Hall, after an official reception by the Mayor and a committee of citizens. Mayor Gaynor is in the center. At his right is Lord Weardale, chairman of the English delegation.

summary of his testimony, "to reimburse him for payments that he had made to the Republican National Committee (\$50,000) in 1904, \$6,500 given to Vice-President Buckland for contributions in Rhode Island, and for other expenses." As for the Pullman contract, says Mr. Mellen, "it is possible in dollars and cents to figure a loss to the road by virtue of the Pullman contract, but the economic gain, including the gain to the traveling public, in the opinion of the directors, more than compensates for a nominal loss in revenue." The New Haven's trolley lines, asserts Mr. Mellen, will pay "4 per cent. upon the total investment in the year ending June 30, 1913." President Mellen admits that he did not like the investment in the Westchester road, that the heavy investment in steamship properties was a mistake, and that he himself had favored accepting C. W. Morse's offer for them five years ago. In general, he is of the opinion that time will justify his investments, and that eventually his motives will be appreciated by a public now under the spell of his financial foes and a prejudiced press.

These statements made a good impression in Boston, according to the *Boston Advertiser*, which thinks Mr. Mellen's evident faith in his road is justified. But *The Transcript* says:

"A careful reading of Mr. Mellen's testimony fails to disclose any adequate reason for the confusing system of bookkeeping employed by his company; fails to satisfy with respect to the methods of letting certain contracts; and leaves an open question the wisdom of his policy of purchasing so many subsidiary companies at prices that appear to many as extravagant. For some of his purchases Mr. Mellen disclaims responsibility, and about others he appears to share the public's doubt."

Mr. Mellen, "for the first time in his career," as far as the *Providence Journal* can ascertain, "has publicly confessed that large sums of money have been diverted from the treasury of the New Haven road for political purposes." The great railroad system of New England, continues *The Journal*, can never be

what it should be while it "has at its head a man crazed with the notion that he owns New England, vicious in his attempts to undermine competition, and incapable of properly conducting the affairs of a great traffic organization. . . . The first measure of rehabilitation needed by the New Haven is the elimination of Mr. Mellen."

But the *Hartford Courant* insists that "nothing has come out of this humiliating drag-net business" which "reacts upon the integrity of Mr. Mellen or anybody else in the company." This daily avers that "the entire proceedings bear the earmarks of hostility and of personal animus," and thinks that Mr. Mellen is being forced out and New Haven stock is being forced down because "a New England group of financiers instead of the New York financiers propose hereafter to furnish what money the road needs."

That the lower value of New Haven securities is not due only to the financial dealings of its head is shown by this item we find in the *New Haven Journal-Courier*:

"The New Haven road adds to its already heavy burdens by the increase in the wages of its firemen amounting to \$150,000 per annum; by an increase of pay in its telegraph department of \$90,000 a year, and now, just adjusted, also is an increase of \$200,000 a year for three thousand employees in five of its subsidiary roads. All this in one week. A 6 per cent. dividend rate on the New Haven's stock seems fully foreshadowed."

The Interstate Commerce Commission's recommendations with regard to the New England railroad situation will be forthcoming after they have considered the briefs, to be handed in by lawyers acting for and against the New Haven management. Meantime, we are reminded, Mr. Mellen is under indictment for violation of the Sherman Law, and that fact may have impelled him to withhold some information, lest he disclose the line of defense to be taken at the trial.

MR. McADOO'S \$1,000,000 ORDER

THE FISCAL SYSTEM of the United States, governing deposits of Federal funds, is "revolutionized," the *Washington Post* (Ind.) declares, by the Secretary of the Treasury's new order that on and after June 1 all government depositaries, whether active or inactive, will be required to pay interest at 2 per cent. per annum upon deposits of the Government. The innovation is expected to bring into the Treasury annually \$1,000,000 clear income. Coincidentally, Secretary McAdoo authorizes the transfer of \$10,000,000 of Treasury funds to national bank depositaries in various parts of the country. The second "revolutionary" feature of the McAdoo order is that in future the Treasury Department will require United States bonds as security only for 70 per cent. of the Federal deposits carried by a national bank. Approved State, city, and county bonds will be accepted as security for the remaining 30 per cent. of the deposit, which will be credited at 75 per cent. of their market value. Never before, "except in periods of financial stress," *The Post* continues, has the Treasury "accepted security other than government bonds."

That the new Treasury policy is not due to a prospective tight money situation is the statement of Secretary McAdoo quoted by the *New York Commercial*. "It is a clear business proposition in bringing additional interest to the Government," while *The Wall Street Journal* accredits Secretary McAdoo with the belief of some years standing, "that nothing can justify the withholding from public use of the enormous amounts of money which have been held by the Treasury Department." Adding to the volume of deposits now held in the national banks, in the opinion of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "makes a welcome increase in the cash means of certain places."

The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) likewise understands that the increase of national bank deposits will ease a stringency, "if

there be one," and it believes that the Secretary "acted with discretion" in his new order, "even tho his reasons are not stated." The *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) agrees that the amount of money in circulation will be considerably increased, and riddles the protests made by some bankers against paying interest on active funds, with which the banks perform for the Government many services without charge, such as the cashing of pension checks:

"The only possible question is whether they pay enough in service, under the present arrangement. That question is answered in the negative. Of course no bank needs to accept government money if it feels that this new charge is unfair. The whole thing is voluntary. We believe that the Secretary of the Treasury is right. It is not so much a matter of the rate of interest as of enforcing a sound principle—namely, that the Government should be directly paid for use, by the banks, of its money."

The *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) notes that it remains to be seen whether the banks can afford to pay as much as 2 per cent. per annum on monthly balances of deposits for which they have to give special security. It adds:

"However, Mr. McAdoo seems to believe that there will be no trouble on that point."

"In default of the currency and banking-reform legislation which we seem unlikely to get from this session of Congress, Secretary McAdoo is to be commended for doing what he can to help bridge over the well-known and annually recurring currency and credit difficulties of the crop-moving season."

No need for extra money is visible to the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Ind.) at this time "unless the new tariff puts too many people out of business." As to the soundness of Secretary McAdoo's business ideas, it says of his order "that it is good business for the Government, altho it can hardly be called conservative banking to pay interest on daily balances of checking accounts unless such balances are large and very constant."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHAT shall we do with our ex-precedents?—*Columbia State*.

California favors the see-America-first movement, but not for the Japanese.—*Columbia State*.

Of the two it might be cheaper to go to war with California than with Japan.—*Hartford Times*.

So New Jersey, as well as California, insists upon being rough with our young Administration.—*New York Herald*.

POSSIBLY it will soon become necessary to create another Cabinet office—Secretary of California Affairs.—*Cleveland Leader*.

WHILE we are about it, why shouldn't New York pass a law forbidding native Americans owning property in New York City?—*Providence Journal*.

THESE pageants are so gorgeous, so romantic, and so altogether captivating that we trust Suffrage will be deferred indefinitely.—*New York Tribune*.

THE pet pig of the New York police force has been disposed of. Nothing must be permitted to remain in the department that can squeal.—*Cleveland Leader*.

FREE advertising of the Friedmann cure continues in the medical journals, but much of it reads like that employed at railroad crossings.—*Boston Herald*.

PERHAPS that three billion dollars which the corporations of the country 'earned' last year had something to do with the high cost of living.—*Indianapolis News*.

NEW JERSEY bosses refuse to believe that a President should be allowed to leave his national responsibilities in order to consider local questions.—*Washington Star*.

SHOULD Dr. Friedmann decide to abandon the practise of medicine, he might find something to interest him in Wall Street, even tho times are dull there.—*Boston Traveler*.

PRESIDENT WILSON thinks that a good many of the trusts will collapse of themselves if only given time, and it seems to be the Supreme Court's policy to give 'em time.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT is evidently making good at Yale. Starting in as a mere professor, he has already worked up to the position of coach for the Yale freshman debating team, according to a dispatch from New Haven. It is, of course, too early for him to dream of coaching the football or baseball team; but there is no telling what he may rise to, if he keeps on at the present rate.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

AND they call it the "Pacific" Coast!—*Wall Street Journal*.

AFTER burying the hatchet, Mr. Bryan quietly interred the corkscrew.—*Columbia State*.

As a peacemaker Mr. Bryan did not carry a sufficiently thick and heavy olive branch.—*Chicago News*.

WHY does not John Bull kill two birds with one stone by deporting Mrs. Pankhurst to Germany?—*Chicago News*.

THE English peace delegates here must find it a great relief to get away from the London battlefields.—*New York Press*.

CIVIL SERVICE is now regarded by a number of Democrats as a good principle prematurely put into operation.—*Washington Star*.

A MISTAKE in the Post-office Department almost landed a Democrat in office, but, fortunately, it was discovered in time.—*Columbia State*.

HOPE Mr. Morgan's confirmed faith in a Higher Being will provoke an immediate following of his example in high financial circles.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE California Legislature seemed to be specially interested in learning just what it was Mr. Bryan wanted, so it could do something else.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

BEFORE California seriously attempted to embarrass the President she might send for the records from New Jersey covering the past two years.—*Wall Street Journal*.

MEXICO was among those present at the St. Louis International Peace Congress. On this subject Mexico belongs to the futurist school of thought.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

BEFORE setting its signature to a loan agreement with the Five Powers, the Chinese Government called upon the churches of the Christian world to pray in its behalf.—*New York Evening Post*.

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER's address on the opportunity of the Republican party should be bound in vellum as a companion work to Mr. Taft's address on our moral victory at the polls last November.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE great task of nation-building in which the Republican party has been engaged during its whole long and fine career is being undone. Citizens in South Dakota, in Kansas, and in Arizona are proposing of their own accord to elect postmasters and Federal judges.—*From Dr. Butler's address as printed in the Boston Transcript*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE "REAL CAUSE" OF THE BALKAN WAR

NOT A SINGLE PAPER of importance in Christendom has taken the part of the "under dog," the Turk, in the Balkan War. Not that they have all favored the Allies, for Austria, Germany, and Italy regard the rise of the Balkan League as a danger; but to favor the Turk was too much like favoring the massacres that have been drenching the soil of Macedonia for many years. The Moslem has acquired the reputation of a mere butcher, and everybody seems agreed that he should be driven out of Europe. His "atrocities" provoked the war, so out with him! But a very different picture is drawn for us by Mr. E. N. Bennet, in the *Edinburgh Review* (London)—probably too late to do the Turk any good. Mr. Bennet is one of those Oxford honor men who have devoted themselves to journalism. He has traveled over the ground in the Balkans and made the acquaintance of most persons of authority in the war. He declares positively that the Bulgarians, in their greedy ambition for more territory, provoked the struggle by the most cruel and nefarious means. They employed hundreds of Komitadjis—agents provocateurs—to set Moslem and Christian by the ears and rouse the spirit of bloody retaliation. The "hypocrisy" of Czar Ferdinand was the first incentive to the war. This writer says:

"When King Ferdinand in his famous Declaration of the 17th of October described the coming campaign as 'a war of the Cross against the Crescent' it was realized that the gates were being opened to the worst features of religious fanaticism and pitiless savagery. Such anticipations have been amply fulfilled. It may be said without fear of contradiction that modern history furnishes no parallel to the atrocities inflicted by the allied invaders upon the helpless Moslem inhabitants of Macedonia. A strange silence has been observed with regard to these happenings by the English press. In the absence of sanguinary battles, the public has lost all interest in the campaign, and our politicians are Gallios who care for none of these things so long as the victims are only Moslem Arabs in the Tripoli oasis or Moslem Turks in the towns and villages of Macedonia. It is impossible to do justice to the evidence within the limits of this paper, but after a careful sifting of the records and the elimination of everything except the testimony of reliable eye-witnesses, so terrible an indictment remains against the invaders that Dr. Danef was well advised in requesting the non-publication of certain evidence on the ground that it would prejudice the cause of the Allies in the eyes of the British public."

How the Bulgarian agents incensed the Turks is described in a passage which this writer quotes from Mr. Andrew Melrose's "The Balkan War Drama." In this extract the work of the Komitadjis is thus described:

"The policy carried on by this body was one of the most

diabolical that had yet been invented throughout the blood-stained history of the Balkan problem. A group of enthusiasts had noticed how easily sympathy was aroused once 'massacres' were mentioned, and they at once set to work to encourage massacre. . . . The most effective way of doing this was to put bombs in the midst of a Mohammedan crowd in some remote village—on a market day for preference. The bomb would explode and kill three or four persons; it was whispered that this was the work of Bulgarians, and the incensed crowd would see red and massacre every Bulgarian on whom it could lay hands. It was then easy enough to say that the bomb was the work of the Young Turks, while there could be no dispute as to who had committed the subsequent massacres."



history of Macedonia, for the blood and tears of innocent peasants, Turkish and Christian, heavy may be the past responsibility of inefficient rulers, but heavier still that of the European Powers who failed from self-seeking greed to use their strength to good purpose, and heaviest that of the authors of the infamous policy which was framed in order to destroy the possibility of reform.

"'For years,' writes Lieutenant Wagner—who, whatever his eccentricities as a war correspondent, possesses an intimate knowledge of and admiration for the Bulgarian people—the Komitadjis have, with rifle, knife, revolver, and bomb, waged a terrible guerrilla war in Macedonia against everything that is not Bulgarian. Mercy there is none, not even to old men and women and children.'"

If the Turks have lost so much and their disasters have culminated in the disasters of Adrianople and Scutari, they still maintain an attitude of heroic optimism, declares Mr. Bennet, adding:

"The average Turk confronts the situation with the characteristic fortitude and dignity of his race. His forefathers came

can do in the territory which still remains to us? Ominous signs are not wanting in the Russian and French press that fresh pretexts for interference in the affairs of Turkey are being sought from alleged 'unrest' in Syria and Armenia. . . . If the Osmanlis are brought to realize that they are marked out for destruction, whatever they do and wherever they dwell, and yield themselves up to despair—*una salus victis nullam sperare salutem*—England and France may find themselves one day in the midst of a veritable conflagration among their African and Asiatic subjects."

SEEDS OF MORE BALKAN TROUBLES

THE END of one war may contain the seeds of more quarrels, and as Turkey sees the dawn of peace the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) wonders what conflicts the new day will bring. "Is our cup of wormwood quite full?" it asks pathetically. "Ah! So let us hope!" it exclaims, but goes on to show that the coming peace for Turkey will not mean peace for the Allies. "As for them," it remarks, "stained with the blood of thousands of innocents wickedly butchered, undoubtedly dissensions and quarrels will soon break out, which may plunge Europe into war." To particularize:

"With the removal of Turkish rule from Macedonia, because of that removal, in fact, it becomes the arena of strife. How is Macedonia to be divided? Who is to have Salonika—the Greeks or the Bulgarians? Why, the Greeks, they say. They took and occupied the city with their army and with the help of their navy.

"The Bulgarians reply that a glance at the map will show that the city and port of Salonika are a necessity for the commercial interests of Bulgaria more than for those of Greece. This seems reasonable, unless Salonika can be made a free city under European control, especially as Bulgaria has been obliged to give up Silistria to Rumania. Can the city be divided between the two claimants? If not, the Allies of to-day may be the foes of to-morrow.

"A similar bone of contention is found at Monastir, which is claimed by Bulgarians, altho now in the hands of the Servians, who confessedly helped the Bulgarians to take Adrianople.

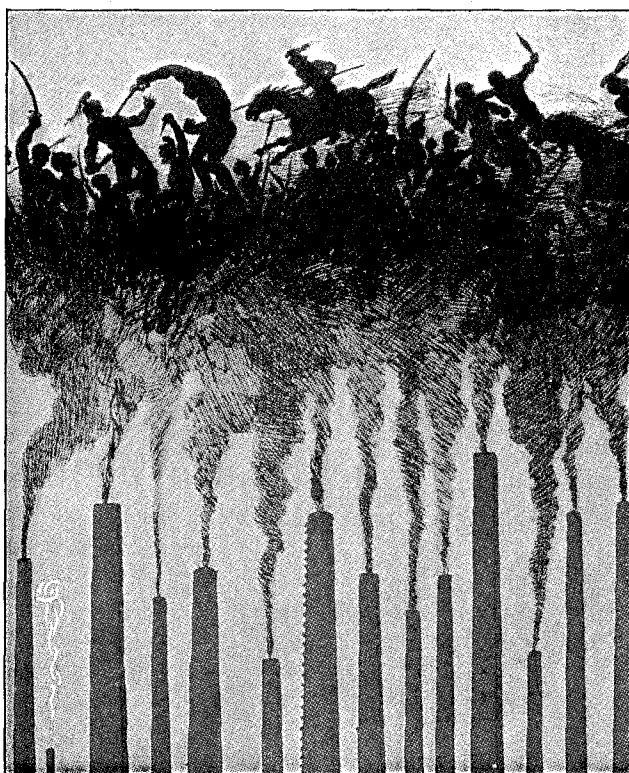
"That permanent peace is in sight it would be idle to claim. True, the great Powers intervene as peacemakers, but each party in interest has *his own* thought and wish in his eye; every one pulls the *yorgan* (bedquilt) over to his own side. The members of the Triple Alliance prefer to give Salonika to Bulgaria. This would be more favorable to Austria, but Russia and France prefer to leave that city to Greece. Well, we readily leave this problem to be solved by the conference of ambassadors in London.

"Then we come to the question of the Aegean Islands and Albania. The quarrel over Scutari and North Albania is still hot, of South Albania Russia and France wish a good slice given to Greece. Italy and the other members of the Triple Alliance wish all to be included in the new Albania.

"As to the islands, how difficult it will be to limit the ambition of Greece, leaning, as she does, upon the support of Russia and France.

"The resolution of all these difficult problems waits upon the action of the conference of ambassadors in London, where the stand taken by England will be decisive. Her interests in the Mediterranean will place her on the side of the Triple Alliance, and forbid the giving over of those islands *en bloc* to Greece.

"In the whole business, the vital thing for us is, not what disposition others will make of the possessions of which we have been dispossessed, but can we administer fitly what we remain possessed of? Shall we have a statesmanship, a government, which can bind up our wounds and meet the exigencies of our changed national life? A great calamity has befallen us, but Germany's Foreign Minister has said in a speech in the Reichstag, 'The Ottoman state has emerged injured from the war, but has preserved her honor and good name. If she now exerts herself to develop her valuable resources in Asia, she will soon repair her losses. For facilitating her discharge of that duty we will not refuse her any aid in our power to give.' In this England is in accord with Germany. It remains for us to cast aside all personal ambition, and work with all our might, individually and collectively, government and people, to restore, reform, establish our nation in prosperity."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE GUN FOUNDRIES ARE BUSY! —*Ulk* (Berlin).

from Asia, and thither he returns. For years past many of the better-class Ottomans, mindful of their coming doom in Europe, have sent their dead across the Sea of Marmora for sepulture among the cypresses of [Asiatic] Scutari and Haidar Pasha. Macedonia and Albania and nearly all Rumelia have gone forever, but no cry of *revanche* will ever turn the hearts of the coming generation toward the surrendered provinces. The blood and treasure of Anatolia have been poured into Macedonia to little purpose and small profit, and few Turks waste useless regrets upon the loss of Albania, Tripoli, or Crete. The eyes of the Turkish people turn bravely from the survey of their unspeakable calamities to the hope of some better future in Anatolia. Asia Minor is full of latent wealth; Mehmet Ali once remarked that he would exchange the whole of Egypt for the rich plateau of Adana. Minerals and oil await development, and the railway system is in its infancy."

The only question Turkey is at present asking is, Will the Powers aid us in recuperating our losses and leave us in peace until we have made a home in the space still left us? On their answer depend the safety and life of Western Europe. As Mr. Bennet puts it:

"The all-important question which the Turks now ask themselves is, Will Europe grant us breathing space to show what we

MEXICO'S DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION

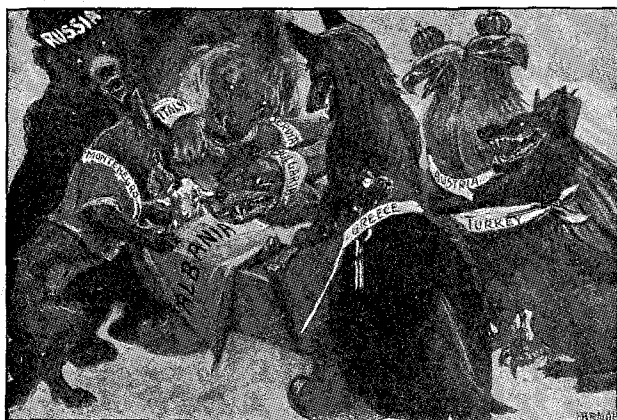
WHEN BENEDICT ARNOLD appeared in London after the execution of André he was received with effusive favor by the royal family and the Ministers of State. But society universally gave him the cold shoulder, and he eventually disappeared from the public gaze. Sentiment was against him, and sentiment is stronger than diplomatic decrees. There is something analogous to this in the attitude of our press toward Huerta. They seem to feel that Uncle Sam should hesitate to grasp his hand. But the Mexican papers maintain that Huerta has been constitutionally appointed by Congress and the *coup d'état* which cleared the way for his elevation is a domestic affair with which no foreign Government has anything to do. Thus the *Universal* (City of Mexico) remarks with refreshing coolness of the "removal" of President Madero:

"Nations possess a sovereign freedom to change their rulers, without any other Government having the right to interfere, and Mexico exercised an absolute right in removing Señor Don Francisco I. Madero and choosing in his stead General Victoriano Huerta as *ad-interim* president."

Great Britain has recognized the Government of Huerta, well understanding the position we take, says the *Independiente* (City of Mexico), for how General Huerta climbed to that good or bad eminence is no business of any one but the Mexicans who accept him. To quote the words of this journal:

"The refusal or simple failure to recognize explicitly the new Government which guides the destinies of Mexico has no satisfactory explanation in the light of the precepts and practises of international law. The Government is no power *de facto*, no power that has thrust itself in, in defiance of the nation's laws. Seeing that legal formulas have been followed in the transmission of the powers of government, even viewing matters with the strictness of a meticulous constitutionalist, and setting aside considerations of public welfare; seeing that power passed from Lascorain to Huerta, without the omission of a single requisite, and with the full sanction of Congress, the present Government can not be regarded as unconstitutional by friendly Powers.

"As to the events which preceded and gave rise to this change, foreign chancelleries are not entitled to base thereon an adverse decision. The question is one of internal Mexican politics; it is our business exclusively; it is a thing that can not affect the cordiality of the friendly bonds uniting this country with other Powers nor be a cause of estrangement or coolness of relations,



ALBANIA'S FRIENDS.

"What a sweet little lamb!"

—Ulk (Berlin).

for each nation solves its internal questions according to the exigencies of its politics and the express and preexisting text of its laws."

But the United States *has* really recognized us, exclaims the *Universal*, quoted above. It is merely that President Wilson is coy; he is like the maiden who will not say no, but really by a glance has answered her suitor's overtures with an unuttered assent:

"We feel authorized to say that the absence of an explicit decision on the part of the United States, as to the recognition of our Government and the acceptance of Ambassador Rabasa, would not be of great importance from the point of view of our relations with that country. Nay more, we think that the present state of things is not adverse to us and that we have no reason to regard it as a sign of coolness, still less of hostility on



"FATHER TO THE THOUGHT."

EUROPA (complacently)—"Well, so the war is practically over?"

TURKEY (still more complacently, having read reports of dissensions among the Allies)—"My felicitations, madam. Everything seems to point to the outbreak of a sanguinary peace."

—Punch (London).

the part of the White House toward us. It is sufficient that the American Ambassador remains at his post in this capital and that he has attended the official ceremonies, . . . for it to be considered that, *de facto*, there has been the recognition, which so absorbs public opinion, and that that recognition will be reinforced, if we may use the expression, by a more or less explicit declaration, when the occasion arises.

"To act otherwise would be to fall a victim to the suspiciousness of international law."

The *Imparcial* (City of Mexico) enlarges on this point and asks if there is no significance in the continued presence at Mexico City of Ambassador Wilson, who, "on February 21, just after the tragic happenings of that month," presented America's "sincere congratulations" to the man who, as the Ambassador stated, "had assumed the high post of *ad-interim* President of the Republic." This paper states the case with an implication that President Wilson is shilly-shallying, for we read:

"The public, with growing surprise, asks itself: Why does not the American Government recognize the Government of Mexico? What reasons can the White House allege for a postponement?"

"In reality, the suspension of international relations—for this is what non-recognition amounts to—is only conceivable, except in extraordinary cases growing out of conflicts between nations, when there has been an interruption of the constitutional order as, for example, when a republic succeeded the monarchy in Portugal. But the suspension of recognition is not in order when the change in government personnel takes place in accordance with the country's institutions.

"We think, then, that recognition asserts itself as a necessity, the more so in that, otherwise, the presence of an ambassador near an unrecognized Government is inexplicable. The public,

with its natural good sense, has rightly interpreted the situation, saying: If the United States Government does not recognize the Mexican Government, what does its representative represent? Whence comes that embassy, and who is that ambassador who allows himself to be so styled, not only in private, but officially?

"But there is something more, as we said above. The American Ambassador has done acts which there is reason to regard as equivalent to a full recognition, the more recently Mr. Henry Lane Wilson has sought to get out of the matter."

CHINA AND THE PAWNBROKERS

A TRIP to the pawnshop always has an air of melancholy about it at best, whether the borrower is a destitute widow or the oldest nation on the globe, comprizing a quarter of the human race. The applicant is glad to have the cash, of course, but the regret at seeing the family garments go over the counter is apt to turn into a deep resentment at the man who exchanges his good money for the second-hand apparel. So China, as reported in the papers, presents this world-old air of asking money and yet hating those who offer it because they demand as security the national resources. A note of joy is heard in the Chinese press as America withdraws from the sextuple loan, very much as if the children raised a feeble cheer when a pawnbroker slammed the door in their mother's face when she was trying to hock the sewing-machine. The other Powers seem to have no hesitation about taking anything China has to offer, so that in the end the resources of the Flowery Kingdom may be pledged just the same, and some think it would have been better if Uncle Sam had stayed in the deal, to keep an eye on the other brokers, but the general feeling appears to be that he has done the manly thing, let others do what they will. A hopeful view of the situation appears in *The Chinese Republican* (Shanghai):

"President Wilson's action can not fail to help the Republic out of its fiscal difficulties. It has got along very well hitherto without the sextuple loan and can continue to do so indefinitely if necessary. The complete disappearance from the scene of the sextuple crowd is what is earnestly desired. It has wrought sad havoc with the country, handicapping the strenuous efforts of the reformers in every direction, while hampering the expansion of trade and preventing efforts to develop the mineral as well as many other latent resources of well-nigh incalculable importance to China and to the world. President Wilson's action has therefore come, not as another millstone round our necks, but as the balm of Gilead to hungry souls. It is to be welcomed as the harbinger of freedom from molestation, freedom from spoliation, freedom from an intolerable foreign yoke, and freedom from interference in the stupendous task of working out our own salvation in our own way."

The National Review (Shanghai) wishes that it was in the power of England to follow the example of Washington and thus escape casting a blot upon her own escutcheon, and we read:

"The policy which has implicated Great Britain in this entanglement is greatly deplored by the vast majority of English-speaking people. It is a policy nominally connected with China alone, but is really more broad-based. It is, indeed, a policy of world-wide attack on principles which in the past have done

so much to place Great Britain on the pedestal she has so long occupied. Unfortunately it is also a policy which has already succeeded in causing not only a lamentable fall from the high estate which once she could boast, but has also brought about a further double evil, a grave loss of political prestige, and a sad narrowing of possible material profits. Our columns have more than once shown how British interests have gone by the board in this way. We have further provided information more than ordinarily reliable and supported it by argument and contention based on justice and fair play. Much that we have advanced has received the flattering confirmation of accomplished fact."

But *The Overland Mail* (Shanghai) is certain that the word of the United States can not stop the current of financial events in China. There appears to be a veiled sneer in the reference to President Wilson, as if the writer rubbed his hands and remarked with a smile, "Well, you see, business is business." The sentiment underlying what one of these papers calls "Mr. Wilson's masterly statesmanship" seems not to be appreciated in the following words from *The Mail*, which scouts the idea of England's following the example of the United States:

"The somewhat altruistic step recently taken by the United States' new Administration regarding loans to China is apparently not going to find imitators among other nations, and it is therefore clear that unless China herself puts impediments in the way the huge international loan will continue to be at her disposal. Sir Edward Grey, in his latest statement on the question, makes it abundantly clear that Great Britain's policy has in nowise been altered to meet changed conditions, and the policy laid down from the beginning of the negotiations has to be rigidly adhered to."

Talking of the sextuple group from which President Wilson withdrew, *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), while approving of Oliver's escape from the den of Fagin, remarks:

"The moral backbone of the group has had a nasty jar. There is, moreover, a rankling wound left in the minds of some who keenly feel the hint that their aims and objects are such that honest nations are better free from them. How much this suggestion has hurt is evident from the wealth of adverse comment which the week has produced on American action, partly from American upholders of the group, partly from British sympathizers, and partly from the Japanese press. All these shake doubting heads much after the style of the silent character in 'The Critic.' It is, however, fortunate that they do not remain silent, otherwise the mirth of nations might have been considerably lessened during the past few days. Meanwhile Peking reports 15 acceptable loan offers on hand in reply to the confident statement that it must be with the sextuple group or not at all that China can possibly get the money she needs. The Standard Oil Company alone is offering \$25,000,000 gold, 'with petroleum deposits in China as security.' The financial question, therefore, would settle itself in a week if the super-added politics were disentangled from it. What remains to be seen is whether the liberal Powers will take heart of grace from American action and determine that this shall be done."

But *The Republican Advocate* (Shanghai) regrets our withdrawal. The presence of America on the board of directors would have acted as a safeguard for China's rights and interests amid the necessary scramble for the other contributors. To quote this, one of the most advanced and patriotic newspapers of the new régime:

"While those sympathetic with President Wilson's policy see



THE SCARECROW.

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

in this measure the liberation of China from the financial and political clutches of the Powers, there are those who regard the withdrawal of the United States as a distinct danger to China by virtue of the removal of the restraining influence which America might still exercise on the ambitions of unscrupulous Powers.

"It is a well-known fact that since the sextuple group came into existence the nature of the loan has been more or less of a political character. The fact is that in the process of the negotiations this political tendency has become more and more noticeable; it was especially emphasized in the recent disgraceful scramble for supremacy and political influence, and in the no less condemnable blunder of putting 'directors' for 'advisors,' a glaring mistake which could not but provoke suspicion on the part of the Chinese people."

SPANISH FEARS OF ARMAGEDDON

THE TARANTULA of the European war-dance has at length bitten Spain. We learn from Spanish papers that the struggle between the United States and the land of Cervantes awoke the latter from her lethargy, and great improvements have followed in her agricultural, manufacturing, and military activities. But they feel that one such blessing is enough; another would be one too many. France is strengthening her army, and Germany is preparing by an extravagant war budget for the possible conflict that may ensue, if Greek meet Greek, or, rather, if Slav meet Teuton in a death struggle. What part shall Spain take in the tug of war; can she be safe as a mere "innocent bystander"? Does not the Peninsula run the risk of becoming the theater of conflict, as in the days of Wellington, asks Spain through her newspapers. We can not compete with France or Germany, these papers say, by the strength of our army, the number of our population, or the wealth of our treasury; how, then, shall we hold our own?

The Spanish publicists feel that Spain shares, in some respects, the predicament of Turkey. The Powers have all turned their backs on Turkey. Spain fears the same fate, and as the Moslem would turn for help to Russia, so one of the lead-

other the strong helpers on which Spain is to rely. It is impossible that in the Armageddon which the wisest of European statesmen with equal confidence predict Spain can remain neutral. All unite in the opinion that she was so quickly and easily stript of her colonies by the United States because of her proud isolation. She was quite out of the running in the international dispute with France and Germany after the Agadir incident. Soreness on this point prompts this paper to declare:

"If the agreement with France concerning Spanish rights in Morocco last long and perhaps prove disadvantageous or disastrous to Spain, in spite of the by no means disinterested support of Great Britain, our weakness through our isolation is solely to blame."

Asking where Spain shall seek a buttress the *Correspondencia de España* (Madrid) remarks that neither the Triple Alliance nor the Triple Entente would be most helpful to Spain as a coadjutor in time of need. A new combination must be formed, as proposed in the following words:

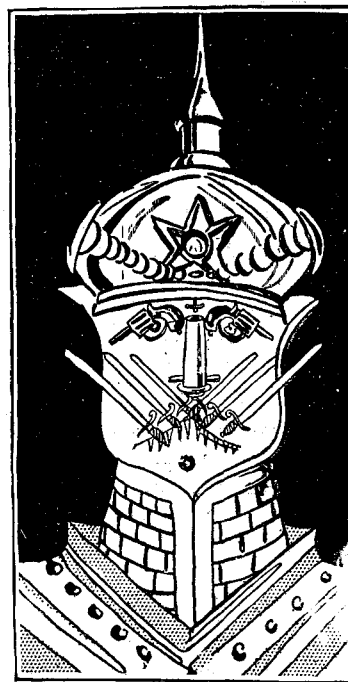
"If Germany can yield us no advantage either by land, sea, or air in time of war; if Germany can give us nothing in time of peace; if Germany is powerless to attack us either by land, sea, or air unless Germany has first crushed and annihilated her own enemies; if an alliance with her on our part would involve us in a peninsular war with England and France; if the advantages of an alliance with Germany were contingent on her triumph over her enemies, it necessarily follows that such an alliance would be fatal to Spain."

The *Correspondencia* states that certain political writers have advocated this alliance, but while some such combination must be entered into, it thinks Germany and Austria too remote to be of help. This is piquantly stated as follows:

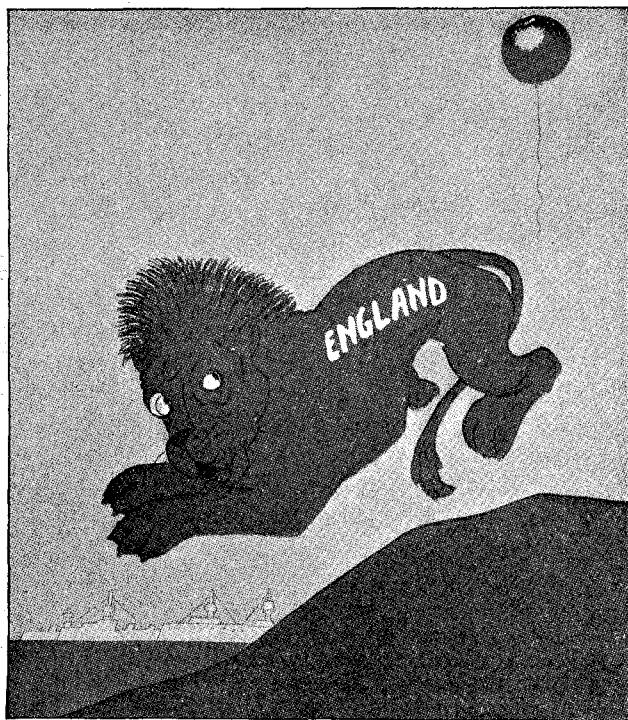
"We can not even think of an alliance with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Destiny has geographically separated us from these countries, and it is not possible for us to resist destiny. To make Germany our ally and to become embroiled with France and England would be acting like a man who discarded his sweetheart in Madrid and was making love to a girl in China whom he could never visit and who could never visit him. An alliance with Germany would be nothing more than another adventure of Don Quixote, trying to find a second Dulcinea, but doomed to meet in his search a second batch of windmills, cudgel-wielding muleteers, a fresh set of scars—very glorious, no doubt, but also extremely ridiculous."

Spain should turn, then, to England and France, declares Deputy Alvarez in a speech in the Cortes:

"For my part, I would advocate an alliance of Spain with France and England. Of course it would be far better for us if we could remain neutral, but we have really no choice in the matter as to whether we should join or keep aloof from European politics. The belligerents might occupy the Balearic and the Canary Islands, with the object of forming suitable bases for their naval operations. Our alliance with France and England would also have an indirect influence on our domestic politics. In this connection the proposed visit of King Alfonso to Paris has much significance in drawing closer the ties that bind Spain and France."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



LATEST PHOTO OF WILLIAM II.
—Pasquino (Turin).



THE SPECTRAL AIRSHIP.

—Ulk (Berlin).

ing papers of Madrid, the *Epoca*, declares that Spain must look out for a strong and reliable alliance as a ruined spendthrift looks out for a rich wife. The *Epoca* mentions one after an-

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



AMERICA'S WASTE OF RADIUM

POSSIBLY there may be as much as an ounce and a quarter of radium, all told, in the world. This is the estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines, as stated in a press bulletin. To persons who are accustomed to measure mineral products by the ton, this does not sound like a large quantity; but its value is little less than three million dollars, so that it is by no means despicable. A large part of the ore from which this comes is believed to be from the United States, but all of it is worked up in Europe. In fact, until recently it was not certain that the carnotite ores exported from Colorado were used for this purpose, but an investigation made in Denver by Messrs. Moore and Kishil, of the Bureau of Mines, seems to have established this fact, which is not altogether creditable to American industry and ingenuity. Says the bulletin:

"Radium institutes have been established in Austria, France, Germany, and England, a European science and industry have been developed from American radium ores, and even the uranium present with the radium has been manufactured into marketable condition only in foreign countries and returned in finished condition to our own. American hospitals and physicians have been forced to procure from abroad such radium as they could afford for experimental purposes, and investigations in our governmental and university laboratories of the wonderful properties of radium and their possible application to the eradication of disease and the development of industry have been hampered by the almost prohibitive prices at which the finished material is held.

"While the Austrian Government, realizing the untold possibilities of the radium ores of St. Joachimstaal, has purchased the mines, put their output under direct governmental supervision, and has entered into an agreement whereby this ore is worked up in cooperation with the Vienna Academy of Sciences for experimental purposes in a carefully administered radium institute, America has allowed her large and much greater resources to be exploited on a basis which wastes perhaps irretrievably a large portion of the material mined, and has exported carefully selected ores at a price by no means commensurate with its radium value if worked up at home.

"Even before carnotite was exported, pitchblende of the highest grade was sent out of the country at the time when the world's radium output was supposed to be coming from Austrian ores. At least twenty to twenty-five tons of high-grade pitchblende has been sent out of the country. Within the last two years, however, foreigners have realized the value of our carnotite resources and most of the radium that has been exported has gone abroad in this ore. . . .

"Carnotite is a yellow mineral consisting mainly of potassium uranyl vanadate, but containing also small amounts of barium and calcium compounds. . . . While carnotite is known to occur in smaller quantities in other States, the more important deposits are scattered over a considerable area in Colorado and Utah."

In the mining of these carnotite ores, the writer tells us, probably five tons of material capable of concentration are thrown upon the dump for every ton that finds its way to market. To develop methods for concentration of these ores and save the valuable material now wasted is one of the problems before the Bureau of Mines—with fair prospect of a successful conclusion. To quote further:

"It is difficult to estimate the total amount of radium that has been produced up to the present time, but it is quite certain that if the ores which have been mined in this country and abroad and sold for radium production have been actually worked up into this material there is now in existence something like 40 grams (1¼ ounces) of radium. The price of radium salts varies somewhat. In large quantities it has been \$60,000 per gram for both radium chloride and radium bromide, altho the latter contains

less metallic radium in proportion to its weight than the former. It should be remembered, therefore, that it is more advantageous to purchase radium chloride than radium bromide. In small quantities the average price has been \$80,000 per gram, which represents about \$2,250,000 an ounce.

"The figures given show very plainly that the United States has taken the palm from Austria as the radium-producing country of the world. Very few people have been cognizant of the fact that the United States has such deposits within her borders. Up to the present time very little interest has been taken in the matter and only one firm has engaged in the extraction and refining of radium in this country—a condition which is deplorable. This firm has not yet entered the radium market.

"Practically every ton of ore mined in 1912 went abroad, and as the American deposits are far from being inexhaustible we are rapidly depleting our own reserve and are shipping from the country material of great value and of unknown possibilities which can not be replaced.

"The applications of radium are still too little understood to admit of definite statement. Its discovery and marvelous properties have already changed our ideas regarding the constitution of matter, and scientific investigation will undoubtedly lead to valuable results which we can not now even foresee. Altogether too many incorrect statements and vague speculations have been placed before the public as to its use in medicine. A recent report of the London Radium Institute and the many articles emanating from minor laboratories experimenting in the application of radium to therapeutics all tend to show, however, that it has a real value, the certain application of which must await further experimentation. In the meantime no credence should be given to the many stories that are sure to be printed unless they are backed up by the highest medical authority which will always give publicity with caution.

"The best medical authorities appear to agree that, up to the present time, radium has not been proved to be specific for any disease, altho it has been shown to be helpful in many cases, and the outlook for its future application to certain diseases not easily treated otherwise are decidedly encouraging.

"Apparently no uranium is worked up in the United States, but according to statistics gathered by the division of mineral resources of the United States Geological Survey, about \$14,000 worth of its oxides and salts were imported into the United States in 1911. It is one of the few materials shipped abroad as ore and returned in manufactured form."

"CURES," FOREIGN AND NATIVE—When you are cured in English you are well; when you are cured in German or Italian, you may still be ill; you may even die. An Italian physician, we are told in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 26), was recently made to say, when his article was translated into English, "I cured ten typhoid patients last month and six of them died." What he really said was that he had treated ten patients. The word "cure" in German or Italian means simply "treatment"; this is the original sense, from which we have wandered somewhat in our English use. This fact often causes confusion and misapprehension. Says the paper named above:

"Many newspapers are hasty or careless in announcing the discovery in Germany of some method of treatment more or less new, and not infrequently misinformation is given the public through failure to keep in mind the actual meaning of one little word. The German word *Kur* does not mean 'cure,' altho it is not an uncommon thing to find it so translated into English. 'To cure' in English means 'to restore to health; to effect a cure'; but in other languages it means merely to apply 'a method of remedial treatment of disease; medical or hygienic care; method of medical treatment.' The German word for 'restoration to health' is *Heilung*, not *Kur*. The Latin word *cura* means merely 'care,' a shade of meaning which is preserved in the derived term 'curator.'"

FUNGI AS FOOD

AS FOOD-SUBSTANCES the various species of mushrooms stand between plants and animals—possibly a little nearer the latter than the former. In chemical composition they strikingly resemble animal products. Cellulose, the characteristic element of vegetable tissue, is entirely absent, and in its place is chitin, a substance also found in the shells of crabs and the wing-cases of beetles. There is also no vegetable chlorophyll, or green pigment, and no starch, but an abundance of glycogen, which is found elsewhere only in animal organs. The food value of the fungi is the subject of an article contributed to *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin), by Dr. C. Reuter, who epitomizes therein the latest opinions of investigators. Apparently the value of mushrooms as food has not been done full justice in recent years. Dr. Reuter thinks that we shall have to return again to the rating of the older physiologists, who thought highly of them. He says:

"The nutritive value of fungi has been much debated. The high content of nitrogen caused the older food-chemists to value them highly, and they were recommended as a substitute for meat.

"But when digestion and assimilation tests began to be made, this opinion was reversed. When it was discovered that a certain percentage of the nitrogen passed through the body without being digested, it was concluded that a portion of the albumen of the fungus was completely non-digestible. But this assumption came in part from the fact that the presence of the chitin was then unknown, so that it was disregarded. The chitin is, in fact, entirely non-digestible, and it contains 6 per cent. of nitrogen. It was assumed that this non-digested nitrogen was a constituent part of the nitrogen of the proteins contained."

Careful experiments made by Dr. Reuter have now proved that these proteins, that is, the albumens of the fungi, are perfectly digestible. He also declares that the high percentage of carbohydrates adds appreciably to their nutritive value. Another element not to be overlooked is the presence of minute quantities of other substances which act as stimulants to the appetite. Because of these, mushroom extract is useful in hospitals and sick-rooms for preparing dishes to tempt invalids. He adds:

"It should be observed that when mushrooms are boiled and the water is thrown away their nutritive value is much lessened.

"In general it may be said that when properly prepared the fungi have a very high nutritive value as compared with other vegetables."

Another point of value is the author's reminder that since the fungi have a very brief life-period and contain those highly active agents of chemical action, the enzymes and ferments, they are peculiarly liable to rapid alteration and deterioration. Hence it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that they should be eaten only when young and when entirely fresh.

Of course these remarks apply only to non-poisonous fungi. The inability of the layman to distinguish these from the poisonous varieties is really responsible for our neglect of these valuable food-products. Most of us do not care to perform the classic and infallible test to tell a mushroom from a "toadstool"—the first step in which is consumption of the doubtful article, while the last is too often a trip to the cemetery.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PEARLS AS SARCOPHAGI

THE NORMAL PEARL is nothing but the tomb of a worm, built by the enveloping cyster to get rid of its tormentor. The parasite irritates its host, which thereupon secretes a deposit of lime that entombs it. The fact that this deposit is brilliantly beautiful has nothing to do with its utility in the scheme of nature, but a great deal to do with its value in the eyes of man. Hence the oyster, in ridding itself

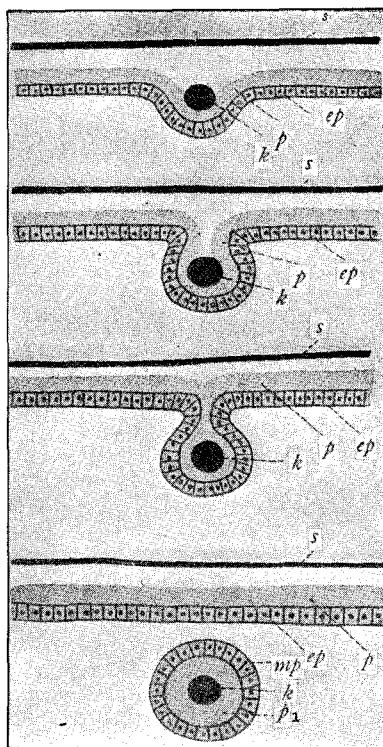
of its irritating guest, only succeeds in making itself the object of search and destruction by a more cunning and more powerful foe. Occasionally other irritants than the parasitic ones will produce results, tho they are not of the same grade; grains of sand and even small objects introduced especially for the purpose may come out as pearls of a sort; but they are not as pearly as the real worm-coffins. We quote an article contributed to *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart, March 13) by Dr. Wilhelm Berndt, as follows:

"What is a pearl? In itself a prosaic thing enough. A lump of carbonate of lime mixt with organic matter, which only through the intimate structure of its outer layers is able to show the wonderful play of color that depends on the so-called interference of light-waves, similar to the color phenomena shown by the inner surfaces of certain shells ('mother-of-pearl'). From both points of view pearls and mother-of-pearl are identical. Chemically, they are the same; both proceed from the 'mantle' of the bivalve; only the form is different. . . . Where the mantle deposits a layer of white mother-of-pearl, there occur the common, so-called 'white' pearls; where, in some mussels, it deposits in certain regions reddish shell-substance, there we find the wonderful 'rose-pearls.' Brownish-black pearls occur near those parts of the mantle that are connected with the darker upper part of the shell. In

numerous cases free round pearls are not produced. Instead of an isolated ball or lump of lime, there is a knotty protuberance on the inner wall of the mussel-shell; the pearl seems united or merged in the shell, and we have what jewelers call 'half-pearls' or 'buckle-pearls.' . . .

"The origins of pearls are of various kinds. It was once commonly assumed that small foreign bodies, grains of sand, coral, or sponge spicules, falling into the mussel between the mantle and the shell, were covered with concentric layers of deposited lime, forming finally a spherical pearl. Such foreign-body pearls unquestionably do occur in nature. . . . The Chinese, who are fine observers of natural phenomena, place small images of Buddha in the living mussel, between the mantle and the shell, and thus cover these objects with a layer of pearly substance. These, however, as is also often the case with natural pearls formed around a foreign body, resemble the so-called 'half-pearls' connected with the shell. The origin of the normal pearl is different and more complex, as is shown by the older investigations of Moebius, Filippi, and others, as well as by the more recent studies of Dubois, Biedermann, and many other scientists. In sea-mussels, as we now know in almost all cases, the formation of pearls is dependent on the presence of recognized parasites, belong to the classes of trematode or of cestode worms. . . . 'The most beautiful pearl,' says Dubois with Gallie elegance, 'is thus only the brilliant sarcophagus of a worm.' Many fair ones would be surprised if they knew that they were wearing thousands of dollars' worth of worm-coffins around their necks."

The cestode worms, we are further told, seem to be responsible for the finest grade of pearls, the trematode worms for others. Pearls are found also in some fresh-water mussels, and it is not so certain that parasites are responsible here.



HOW PEARLS GROW.

ep, outer skin of oyster; k, foreign body; mp, matrix-skin of the pearl; p, layer of mother-of-pearl; p1, mother-of-pearl coating of the pearl; s, shell.

Possibly these are formed around tiny fragments of the shell. The writer goes on to say:

"Pearls are similar in many respects to organisms: they can 'sicken' and 'die.' Sick pearls lose their luster, become spotted and dull. In the Orient the treatment of such pearls is a mystical process belonging to wise men who hand down the knowledge of it from father to son. Authentic literature on this subject is lacking. Probably the pearls have suffered from careless handling, possibly also from indisposition of the wearers, involving some acid reaction. It is commonly said that pearls must not be too long left unworn, because the natural oil of the skin aids in preserving them."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A FISHING SPIDER

THE following account of a South African spider that deliberately catches fish for food is contributed to *Nature* (London, April 10) by E. C. Chubb, of the Durban Museum, Natal. His account is in the words of the discoverer of this odd creature, Rev. N. Abraham, who apparently did not communicate his observations to any important scientific body, but merely embodied them in a lecture before a local society of which an account was published in the papers. This was in November, 1911. The spider has now been identified, Mr. Chubb tells us, as a species known to naturalists as *Thalassius spenceri*, and specimens of it are to be seen in the museum at Durban. Later observers report that this same spider eats, also, small frogs and toads. Says Mr. Abraham:

"In the year 1905 I was living in Greytown, Natal. One day I was catching small fish and aquatic insects for an aquarium. I was using a small net in a shallow stream. I happened to see on the edge of the water a fine spider, which I captured. On reaching home I placed my specimen in a large aquarium, where I had a number of small fish. The spider measured about three inches when its legs were extended; the body is small, but the legs are long. After being on the rockwork of the aquarium for some time, it took up a very interesting position. It rested two legs on a stone, the other six rested on the water, well spread out, the ends of the six legs commanding a definite and well-defined area of water.

"Being busy, I merely took a note of its attitude, and left it to its devices. After a few minutes my servant boy came into my study to say that the spider I had put into the aquarium was eating one of my pet fish. I at once went to see what had happened, and soon saw the spider on top of the rockwork, holding in its grip a beautiful little fish about four times the weight of its captor.

"For a moment I was startled into a strange surprise. How could this spider, which has no power to swim, catch a lively, quick-swimming fish? I looked at it in wonder, as it seemed to clutch the fish as a cat clutches a mouse. It soon began to devour its catch, and after some time had passed nothing was left of the fish but its backbone. The spider had eaten it as surely as an otter eats its trout.

"I was now anxious to find out how the spider caught the fish. That night, about 11 o'clock, when I had finished my day's work, I sat down by the aquarium to watch the spider, with the hope that I might see how the fisherman caught his fish. The spider had taken up a position on a piece of stone, where the water was not deep, and had thrown out its long legs over the water, upon which their extremities rested, making little depressions on the surface, but not breaking the 'water skin.' The tarsi of two posterior legs firmly held on to a piece of rock just above water-level, the whole of the body was well over the water, the head being in about the center of the cordon of legs, and very near to the surface of the water.

"After watching for some little time, I saw a small fish swim toward the stone and pass under the outstretched legs of the spider. The spider made a swift and sudden plunge. Its long legs, head, and body went entirely under the water, the legs were thrown round the fish with wonderful rapidity, and in a moment the powerful fangs were piercing the body of the fish. The spider at once brought its catch to the rocks, and began without delay to eat it. Slowly, but surely, the fish began to disappear, and after the lapse of some time the repast was over."

TO STRAIGHTEN OUT CROOKED PLANT NAMES

THE TASK of inducing the Filipinos, when they learn our tongue, to discard what he believes to be incorrect names of plants and fruits, is to be essayed by O. W. Barrett, chief of the Division of Horticulture in the Philippine Islands. The islands, he assures us, are on the eve of becoming an English-speaking country, and it is "now or never" if we are to make the language of our wards an improvement on our own. An editorial critic in *The Scientific American* (New York, April 26) thinks that Mr. Barrett's plan may possibly involve too much interference with "English as she is spoke" in these United States. Take our word "corn," for instance, which is not the "corn" of the British Isles:

"In British countries there are several kinds of 'corn,' including wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, and even leguminous plants, as peas and beans. Locally the word is often understood to mean the leading cereal crop of the district; hence, while 'corn' means wheat in most of England, it means oats in Scotland and Ireland. Our English ancestors found maize under cultivation by the Indians all over this country as their principal food crop, and gave it the not inappropriate name of 'Indian corn.' The name 'mahiz' (whence 'maize') was current in Haiti, where the plant was first seen by Columbus.

"The fact that the Spanish name for this plant, 'maiz,' is already familiar to the Filipinos, would no doubt facilitate the adoption of the name 'maize' in preference to 'corn' among the islanders who learn English. Such is Mr. Barrett's hope; and he says, in writing on this subject in the *Philippine Agricultural Review*, 'Let us adhere firmly to the old (pre-Columbian Arawak "mahiz") correct name by which this plant is known practically everywhere outside of the United States.' However, there are certain difficulties in the way of carrying out this reform in a land where the natives are learning English from Americans, identical with those which would be encountered if the same thing were attempted in this country. Mr. Barrett does not appear to realize that the word 'corn,' as used by Americans, has so ramified in phrases and compounds of every-day use that to abandon it would entail an appalling number of other changes in our speech. Thus, to be consistent, we should have to substitute 'maizemeal' for 'cornmeal,' 'maizebread' for 'cornbread,' 'maizestarch' for 'cornstarch,' and so on. No longer would Young America delight in the pink and the white varieties of 'popcorn,' but in 'popmaize'! And how on earth should we ever persuade the newspaper paragrapher to banish 'Farmer Corntossel' for so unconvincing a personage as 'Farmer Maizetossel'? Let Mr. Barrett light his pipe ('maizecob,' if he will have it so), and reflect upon the uttermost consequences of his rash suggestion.

"The rest of his propaganda is less revolutionary. For example, in urging the spelling 'coconut' in lieu of the old-fashioned (but not oldest-fashioned) 'cocoanut,' he is merely seconding the recommendations of most American lexicographers. 'Cocoa' for 'coco,' in this sense, arose from a stupid blunder in Doctor Johnson's dictionary, and has never had the sanction of careful writers.

"A certain fruit which Mr. Barrett thinks should not be called 'alligator pear' has become tolerably familiar in recent years to Americans who can afford exotic delicacies. Of course, it is not remotely related to the true pear, and some varieties are not even pear-shaped. In advocating the more euphonious name 'avocado,' Mr. Barrett says: 'Objection to this word is gradually dying down, but, for some unknown reason, there still lingers in the minds of thousands of people an apparent preference for the hideous name "alligator pear"; this is probably due, however, to the plebeian shrinking from any foreign-sounding word, especially if it has more than three syllables.'

"Another tropical product which has attained prominence in this country in comparatively recent times, and which has reached a greater perfection in Florida and California than anywhere else in the world, is probably best known to most of us as 'grapefruit.' This name is said to be due to its grape-like flavor (which few people can detect), or to the clustering habit of the growing fruit. It is sometimes called 'shaddock,' a name that properly belongs to a more primitive and much coarser variety of the same species. Mr. Barrett would have us abandon 'grapefruit' in favor of 'pomelo.'"

TO AVOID STREET ACCIDENTS

TRAFFIC-CONTROL has now been in operation long enough in our larger cities to make it certain that the safety and comfort of both pedestrians and riders may be promoted by the observance of a few simple rules. There are still many, however, who regard such rules merely as so much annoying "red tape," who do not understand the principles on which they are based, and who are unwilling to play their little part in making general street traffic safe and speedy. These should peruse the following rules, laid down by Dr. Frederick Remsen Hutton in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 12). What Dr. Hutton says is part of the campaign now being conducted in New York by the American Museum of Safety and is in accordance with the ideas of those in charge of that institution. Says Dr. Hutton:

"There are some absurd proposals that all individual vehicular traffic shall be stopt at intervals; this would defeat its own purpose, and be hardly enforceable, except in spots, and the whole subject is too broad to be discussed in its entirety in a short article. But there are certain standards which seem so possible for the user of the wheeled vehicle that it may be worth while to discuss them.

"(1) *The Controlled Traffic*.—If all vehicles head one way, and only turn around at the corners or street intersections, then all on foot need only look for danger from one direction. On the right of the center, you look over the left shoulder; on the left of the center, you look for danger from the right hand. No child should ever play in the intersections of streets, and no pedestrian or vehicle should ever 'cut the corners.'

"(2) *The Classified Traffic*.—Since it is the Rule of the Road that the faster vehicle passes the slower on the right of the former and by turning to the left hand of the slower, the faster vehicles will always be in the center of the highway, or farther away from the sidewalks of the street. This is the first classification, and rightly makes the center of the street the more dangerous part. But a second classification is that of the ordinary and the preferred class of vehicle as respects the right of way. The hospital ambulance and the fire-service vehicles, on their errands of life-saving or rescue of lives or property, are entitled to speed, and the center of the street. Pedestrians should get on the sidewalks, and vehicles of the lower classes should go to the right of the highway and stop there. No child should be or remain on the roadway when a fire or hospital vehicle is exercising its paramount right of way.

"(3) *The Standard Type of Warning Signal*.—No vehicle should have or sound the warning signal of a superior class. The powerful gong rapidly sounded is the accepted signal for the ambulance in this part of the world, and the high-pitched steam whistle or siren or the swinging bell is the fire signal. For others to use the emergency standards is to lower the warning value of the real ones, and should be forbidden by ordinance. No man should cry 'Wolf!' like the shepherd in the fable, to get a right of way to which he is not entitled, else he breeds carelessness in the face of real need.

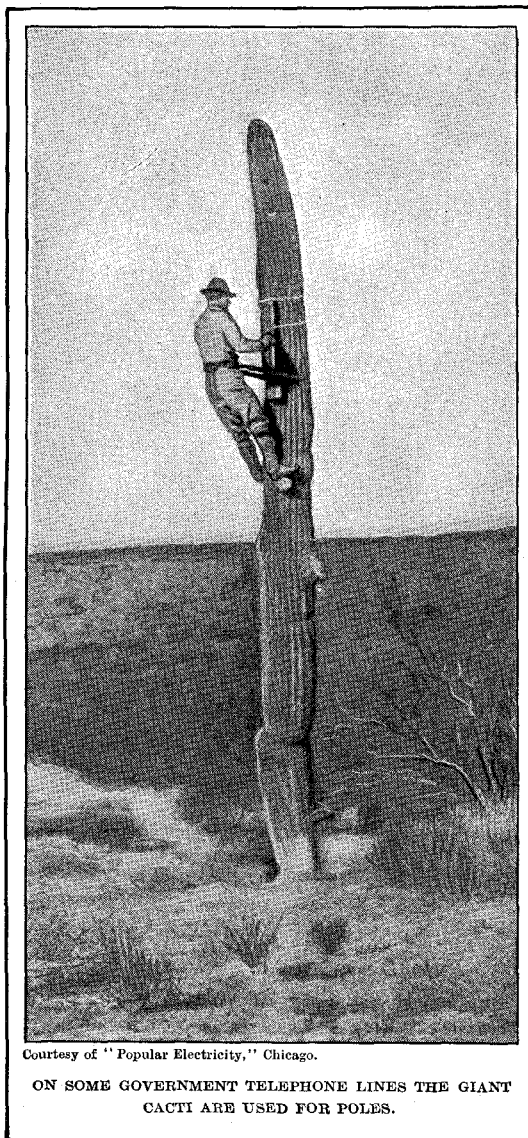
"(4) *A Standard Quality of Warning Signal*.—A warning signal must not only impress sound waves on the drum of the ear, but it must reach the mind behind the ear, and cause

volitional action. The action should be partly automatic, in the sense that action should follow the sense-impression quickly enough to escape accident, if it comes near."

It will be of the greatest value, Dr. Hutton advises us, if the mind can be trained to recognize the signal of the fast-moving vehicle, and at the same time to judge the distance of the sound. Most drivers are watching the roadway about one block away. They probably sound signals at about this same distance. Hence the signal should carry its alarm over that distance to even a deaf or a slow-moving person and against the wind and other noises of the street. The warning should be of a quality not attaching to any other street noise; and it should be audible from such a distance that the person warned should not have to jump. To quote further:

"(5) *The Warning Signal Should Not be Sounded Unnecessarily*.—To do so is not only to make the street more noisy than necessary, but also it breeds the habit of disregarding the signal when it is full of real meaning.

"(6) A true musical note (one with a definite number of air-waves per second) is not as serviceable for arousing attention and for warning as a pure noise, unless it is much louder in intensity than such noise. The so-called siren is a pure tone at all points of its range, but to make it carry sudden warning, it has to be so loud that it is rightly to be forbidden where noise is an objection. The short explosive note of the diaphragm types of signal, where a steel diaphragm is set vibrating by an electric motor on the principle of Savart, makes the first sound waves as effective as those which leave the signal later, and this is its best claim to be a safety device, in the sense that the American Museum of Safety uses that term."



Courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

ON SOME GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE LINES THE GIANT CACTI ARE USED FOR POLES.

CACTUS TELEPHONE - POLES

—In some parts of the Southwest, giant cacti are being used with success as telephone-poles. This is the case in Arizona, where, we are told by *The Popular Electricity Magazine* (Chicago, May), the United States Government through its Forestry Bureau is assisting the State to develop and use all its natural resources. We read:

"One of these is the giant cactus, a sturdy, non-edible fruit-bearing plant which sometimes attains a height of forty feet. The sahuara,

or cactus, is strong and tough, and when it became necessary to build a telephone line from the office of the Supervisor of Forests to the Soldier's Camp Ranger Station, a distance of some thirty miles, economy dictated that some use should be made of the many sahuaras growing along the proposed route.

"From Tucson to the magnetic observatory, about eleven miles, the wires were strung on the poles of the Arizona Telephone and Telegraph Company; to Lowell Ranger Station, redwood poles alternated with cacti, in the proportion of one cactus to two poles; to the Great Western power damsite, second-hand boiler tubes alternated with sahuaras in the same proportion, and from there to Soldier's Camp the wires were strung on trees.

"The result has been less satisfactory than was anticipated, owing to the fact that the sahuaras are especially susceptible to be struck by lightning, and it has been found necessary to replace a number of the cacti with wooden poles on this account."

LETTERS AND ART

THE CIRCULAR COURT-HOUSE

THE great circular court-house designed by Mr. Guy Lowell to form the nucleus of New York's new civic center is "without precedent in the public or monumental buildings of this country," and has, therefore, "an extraordinary architectural significance," says *The Architectural Record* (New York). Such an innovation inevitably challenges discussion, and, while Mr. Lowell carried away the award from twenty-two competitors by the verdict of a unanimous jury, it is only natural that the verdict of those unofficial critics who register their opinions in the press should be marked by a lesser degree of unanimity. Thus we find some commentators unreservedly praising this unique and daring conception of a great public building, while others find fault with the design from both artistic and utilitarian points of view. But before considering further these differences of opinion it is interesting to note the following facts

gathered from Mr. Lowell—who is a second cousin of James Russell Lowell—by a representative of the *New York Times*:

"Rome is admittedly the inspiration of Mr. Lowell's design. When he was there a year or so ago he came across a model showing the ancient buildings of the Eternal City in its prime. He found that a goodly proportion of them were curvilinear, though of these but one remained, the Colosseum. Then when he came to study the creation of a building, not only as an ornament to the city, but also to provide quarters for the busiest law courts in the world, the value of the circular idea struck him. . . .

"Economy, said Mr. Lowell, is one of his chief objects, economy of cost of construction, space, and time for those who will frequent the new court-house. A circular wall will include a larger amount of space than one built as a rectangle, so there will be less actual marble and stone used in the new building than if it had been designed on more ordinary lines. The multitudinous court-rooms and offices can be fitted more compactly into a circle than into a square, and above all, lawyers and litigants will be able to reach the trial rooms more quickly as at present laid out than according to any other arrangement.

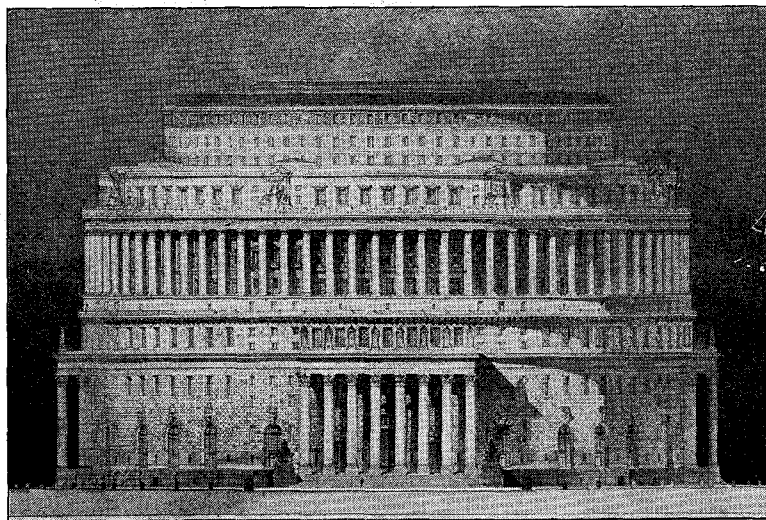
"North, south, east, and west the portals of the court-house will be open to seekers after justice. They will pass directly through a broad lobby to the central hall. This in itself will be a building which can command attention. It will resemble the Pantheon, but will be larger than that famous structure. Its diameter of 112 feet will be ten feet greater than that of the ancient building. From all round it will rise elevators, which will take those with business in the courts directly to the floors they seek. . . .

"Five floors are to be devoted to the actual trial of cases, on one of them the City Court having its quarters and on the others the general and special terms of the Supreme Court. To these upper floors an abundance of light and air will be admitted, as above the ground floor the building will not be solid. From the

summit of the central hall to the upper air will be a vacant space which will insure an abundance of ventilation and illumination, and there will be another opening between the ring of elevators and the main building.

"This light well will extend around the central hall and the elevators, which, so to speak, will form the core of the court-house, and access to the court-rooms will be obtained from the elevators by bridges thrown across it. The reason for this opening is that thereby Mr. Lowell hopes to solve the difficult problem of proper ventilation and light to the trial rooms without impairing their acoustic properties. . . .

"On the seventh and eighth floors will be the judges' chambers, their library, consulting room, lunch room, and so on. Each of them will have ample quarters for himself and his secretary, and they will be able to work there in comfort, close to their court-rooms and yet removed from any fear of disturbance. To their use will be assigned a terrace which will run round the entire building, 200 feet above the ground. From it a fine view will be obtained of the city at their feet.



MODEL OF NEW YORK'S PROPOSED COURT-HOUSE.

This will be not only the largest court-house in the world, but also the first great public building in America to be built in circular form. It will cover 120,000 square feet of ground, and the cost of construction is estimated at \$10,000,000.

"In working out the detail of the building there will be plenty of opportunity for the architectural use of statuary. On either side of the broad steps, which will lead to each of the four great porticoes with their Corinthian pillars, will be groups of marble figures. Over each of the porticoes will be statues, probably of the great law-givers of the world, from Moses and Solon to Marshall and Kent. Above will be the imposing arcade of Doric pillars, and still further aloft will be other marble groups. Then almost at the summit there will be a sculptured frieze. . . .

"The court-house will occupy 120,000 square feet of ground. This should leave a fair amount of the ground condemned for the court-house site for park purposes and the construction of terraces and approaches. If President McAneny's plan for the taking of additional property to the southeast and southwest is carried out, there will be no buildings between the court-house and the Hall of Records and the Municipal Building. Mr. Lowell, bearing in mind that it is hoped to make the court-house only one of a group of public buildings in a civic center, has suggested that the rectangular classical design should be adopted for its future neighbors."

Mr. Lowell estimates that the court-house could be erected within two years of the completion of the foundations. The cost of the building, we read in *The Architectural Record*, is likely to be \$10,000,000, and Mr. Lowell's commission will be 6 per cent. of this, or \$600,000. In addition to this the site will cost at least \$6,000,000.

The court-house will form, as it were, the hub of New York's new civic center, certain features of which are thus described in the *New York Sun*:

"In the first place, its magnitude will not be discernible at a glance except to an observer high up in one of the down-town skyscrapers; furthermore, it will combine architecture pecu-

liarily American with the classic styles in a fashion absolutely novel. The New York civic center is going to draw lovers of the artistic from all over the world just to see and study.

"Tho the formal array of buildings will stand round about the new court-house, there will be much more to the civic center than lies there. The present Post-office and Federal Building is likely soon to be swept away, restoring City Hall Park to its former beauty, for the old Tweed court-house will vanish too within a few years. Therefore the civic center will begin at the junction of Broadway and Park Row and it will not stop short of the causeway to the Manhattan Bridge at Canal Street and the Bowery. It may not stop there."

To present this audacious design, says the New York *Outlook*, Mr. Lowell has needed equal courage and taste. So, too, thinks *The Tribune*, which finds the perturbation of spirit caused in some quarters by the idea of a circular court-house "both saddening and funny," and attributes it to "a kind of provincial timidity." In praise of Mr. Lowell's design *The Tribune* goes on to say:

"He has planned a work of living architecture, a rare and beautiful example of what a true artist may do when he adopts a classical language and makes it his own, using it easily and naturally to express fresh, vital ideas. . . . He has followed the inspiration which gave us the majesty of the elliptical Colosseum and the circular Pantheon at Rome, the grace of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, and the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens, and the kindred individuality and charm of the octagonal Tower of the Winds, also at the Greek capital. The singular beauty and interest brought into the architectural panorama of the past by these and other renowned buildings may be traced to nothing more nor less than a reaction in men's minds against the tyranny of the immemorial straight line. Countless architects in our own age have felt the same pressure and have sighed to make the same protest. But it needs a resolute will, a strong originality, to make the decisive step. Mr. Lowell could not have committed himself to his circular plan without qualities which we are sure will enable him to justify in stone and marble the courage which he has shown on paper."

But it is against this very matter of adopting "a classical language" that a correspondent of the New York *Sun* protests.

According to this writer, "the world has produced three great types of architecture, the Greek, the Gothic, and the American, each perfectly adapted to its use and its environment," and of these "the American is the greatest achievement, because it is obliged to fit into a life more complex and to meet demands incomparably more strenuous." Therefore the court-house, he argues, should have been built in the American or "skyscraper" style. He says:

"You have just completed the Woolworth Building; can you not see that the mind of man never conceived, the hand of man never wrought so superb a structure? It is not perfect; it still has a lot of the rags and tatters of antiquity hanging about it; it is but a step toward the greater yet to come, but as compared with the laborious proportions of the Colosseum it is a triumph that should fill our hearts with pride. . . ."

"You are to have a court-house built of steel, built according to the latest word in engineering science, then artificially made to look like a Roman antiquity. How tired you will get of it! How sick you will be of it when you see all the men and women who come to your city from the four quarters of the globe gazing awestruck at your own mighty American architecture, and passing by



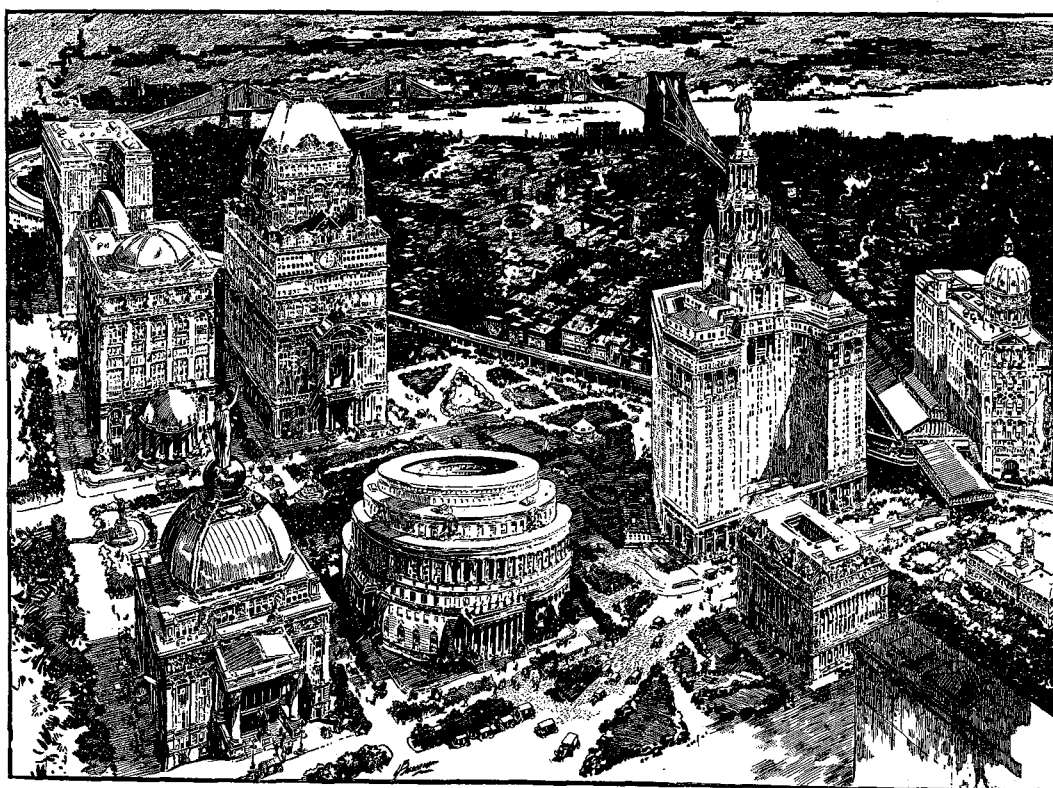
GUY LOWELL,

Whose design carried away from twenty-two competitors the award for New York's new court-house.

contemptuously your mistaken exaggeration of something that was fine 2,000 years ago. . . .

"The round form may be a happy thought—and it may not be—it may afford large opportunities for interior subdivision; that is a practical, an engineering proposition. And certainly the very suggestion of a round or octagonal building should fire the imagination of an American architect, since it offers fresh, unexploited opportunities for steel and the clothing of steel in garments that cling like a woman's gown; garments that make the beholder feel the form, the structure, the palpitating body beneath."

Another correspondent of the same paper, a lawyer this time, says that the approved plan "shows a building utterly unsuitable for its purpose." He writes in part:



By courtesy of the New York Sunday "World."

HOW THE COURT-HOUSE WILL LOOK AMONG ITS NEIGHBORS.

This idealized representation of New York's proposed civic center was drawn by Mr. Louis Biedermann, Jr. Before the picture can be reproduced in fact many old streets and buildings will have to be obliterated.

"It is a freak idea and it naturally leads to freak results. One of these results is the central rotunda to which judges, lawyers, and jurors alike must betake themselves in order to get anywhere. What can follow but congestion and confusion? . . .

"Another feature of the building which seems to me opposed to reason and common sense is that its system of internal communication depends upon innumerable bridges, big bridges for lawyers and jurors and little bridges for judges; bridges everywhere spanning the interior area which is expected to afford light and air to the court-rooms and to the interior offices. And what does this area amount to? It is less than thirty feet wide and over one hundred feet high, cut up into segments by the aforesaid bridges, which radiate from the rotunda like the spokes of a wheel. The light and air which penetrate these chimneys will have to show a good deal of enterprise to illuminate and ventilate the innumerable dark corners with which such a building inevitably abounds.

"Without going into further details it seems to me perfectly evident that the interior of the building has been planned to fit the exterior and that all considerations of utility and practical convenience have been subordinated to a desire to produce an unusual and striking design."

THE VANISHING LOVE LYRIC

THE LOVE LYRIC in English literature is either dying or decadent, declares a woman writer, who signs herself M. M. B., in the *London Daily News*. And the responsibility for this fact, she intimates, rests at the door of modern woman herself, who, having descended from her pedestal into the hurly-burly of life, has sacrificed her glamour, her mystery, her power to evoke the poet's adoration and to lift him to the heights of song. In support of her allegation that the love lyric is vanishing, this writer cites a book of "Georgian Poetry," recently published by the Poetry Bookshop. In this collection of typical examples of the work of the younger generation of British poets during the past two years, "there is not one love lyric." "Divers subjects—dust, rags, fish, and tea—have given inspiration," we are told, but "woman alone has failed to fan the poetic fires." This *Daily News* writer continues her contention as follows:

"Turning to various latter-day books of verse, the same fact faces us. Love, with which the sixteenth-century poets were so greatly preoccupied, is the theme which appears to touch the modern minstrel's mind least. It is true that Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, in his remarkable book, 'Emblems of Love,' does concern himself with this emotion. But it is a metaphysical and quite impersonal analysis. It is noteworthy, too that he finds his inspiration not in modern women, but in timeless and strong-willed heroines of the past like Vashti and Judith.

"Broadly speaking, nature and realism are what stir the modern poet most frequently. These are the principal preoccupations of the flock of young poets who perpetually browse in the pleasant pastures of the *English Review*."

Then, in regard to the responsibility for this state of affairs, she goes on to say:

"One wonders if the modern woman is responsible for the decline and decadence of the romantic love lyric. No doubt her accessibility, the fact that she is no longer carefully guarded and chaperoned, has much to do with the decrease of her inspiring power. Inaccessibility and remoteness have always tended to idealization; nearness and familiarity to the contrary. The woman of to-day works side by side with man in offices, she golfs with him, she sits on committees with him. She scuffles with him in suffragette scrimmages. Has no one ever written a sonnet to 'Belinda Breaking Windows' or to 'Priscilla in Prison'? Moreover, the modern woman is very businesslike and matter of fact. There would be no need for a poet to sing 'Come into the garden, Maud' in a dozen impassioned stanzas. The Maud of to-day is probably a very punctual person who keeps a diary of engagements. She would no doubt be there before him.

"After all, a Dante needs a Beatrice and a Petrarch a Laura. Both these ladies were remote and proud and extremely inaccessible—quite different from the heroines of modern novels."

CHICAGO'S OPERATIC INDEPENDENCE

NOT THE LEAST interesting of the many interesting signs of the times in opera—the growing indications that this hitherto subsidized art can pay its own way in the United States, the various managerial rivalries, the increasing interest in opera in English, and the welcome movement for popular low-priced opera in New York next season—is the withdrawal of Andreas Dippel and the New York directors from the Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, and the purchase by Chicagoans of the stock held in New York. In many quarters these changes in management, directorate, and stock-ownership are interpreted as a declaration of musical independence on the part of the city by the lake—another step in the progressive fulfilment of that historic promise that "when Chicago gets around to it she will make culture hum." We read in the *Chicago Inter Ocean* that "the organization will become strictly a Chicago enterprise, thus permitting the continuance of opera seasons on a broader scale, with better artists and a higher standard than ever before." And in the *Evening Post* of the same city we are assured that "the future of grand opera is thoroughly established in Chicago, and the coming season of the Chicago Grand Opera Company promises to be more brilliant than ever before." Mr. Dippel is succeeded by Mr. Cleofonte Campanini, who adds his new duties as general manager to his old ones as musical director. "Mephisto," who contributes a weekly page of musical gossip to *Musical America* (New York), gives the following account of the incident and the forces behind it:

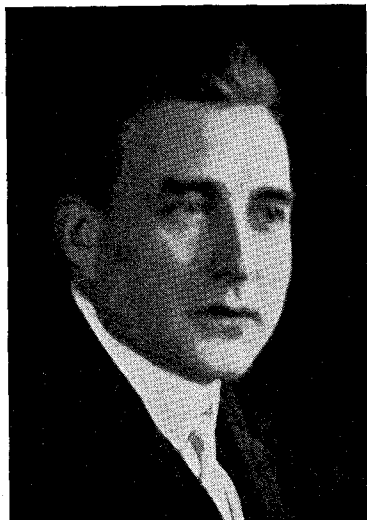
"Ever since the Chicago Opera was started there has been friction between Mr. Campanini and Mr. Dippel. In the various controversies between them, Signor Campanini—a most able conductor, by the bye—has based his plans for managing the opera on the elimination of the New York members of the directorate, and particularly of those who were connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"Virtually the position was this: Mr. Dippel stood for the organization, and was loyal to the members of the New York Metropolitan Company, whose support he had had when he was in New York, connected with the Metropolitan Opera House and associated with Mr. Gatti-Casazza; while Signor Campanini stood for a new deal, in which the Chicago Opera was to be run by Chicago men exclusively, without either support or interference on the part of New York. In this, of course, he appealed to local pride, as well to local sentiment. Thus he secured the assistance of Mrs. McCormick and her friends, and so was able to create a situation which resulted in Mr. Dippel's resignation and Mr. Campanini's appointment as manager of the Chicago Opera Company.

"I am all the more satisfied that this view of the case is correct, because we now know that Captain Lydig, Mr. Clarence Mackay, and other members of the Metropolitan Company have resigned as directors in the Chicago Company, and we also know, from a dispatch in the *New York Herald*, whose operatic news has generally been almost of an official character, that there is possibility, in the future, of an 'operatic war' between the Chicago and New York directorates."

A correspondent of the *New York Musical Courier* reports from Chicago that "the Dippel-Campanini feud, which started in 1911 and which culminated in the resignation of Mr. Dippel, was one of the most intense in the history of musical enterprises." Yet both Mr. Dippel and Mr. Campanini, according to the dispatches, somewhat discount these rumors of discord by their assurances of mutual friendship.

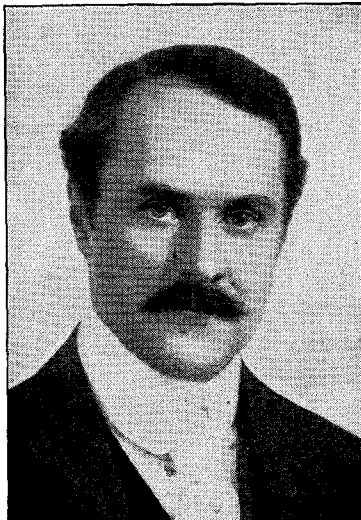
It is said that under Mr. Dippel's management the first year of opera in Chicago resulted in a deficit of \$246,000, the second year showed a practically even balance between expenses and receipts—about \$1,000,000 on each side of the ledger—and this season left a profit of nearly \$50,000. Mr. Dippel, according to the correspondent, receives \$25,000 from the Chicago Opera Company as the price of his agreement not to reenter the grand-opera field for three years. The *Boston Transcript*,



Photograph by White, New York.

ANDREAS DIPPEL.

He made grand opera pay, but agrees to abandon the field for three years.



Photograph by Matzene, Chicago.

HAROLD F. MCCORMICK,

President and principal backer of the Chicago Opera Company.



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CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI,

Who will be both conductor and general manager of Chicago's opera.

CHIEF FIGURES IN CHICAGO'S OPERATIC CRISIS.

In the course of an editorial on "Chicago's Own Opera," has this to say of the interesting situation that has developed:

"Chicago has done the deed and broken boldly the yoke of 'dependence upon New York'—hateful words to true Chicagoan spirits.

"There were 'New York directors' in the old Chicago-Philadelphia Company; they had the temerity to exercise their voice in its affairs. The ambition, the wealth, and the Chicagoan spirit have now extinguished them. Its own operatic Mæcenas has bought their stock, fortified the new company with his resources, asserted the independence and stimulated the ambition of all concerned. What Mr. Stotesbury is to opera in Philadelphia and Mr. Jordan to opera in Boston, Mr. Harold McCormick will now be to opera in Chicago. It is an exacting task, generously undertaken, sometimes ill requited.

"Yet Chicago—lusty, innovating, self-confident Chicago—will not rest content with all these changes. Mr. Campanini will be the director of the company that is to give a hungry city more opera and better opera. Mr. Campanini has also been and will continue to be its chief conductor. This dual function is familiar enough in Europe. For ten years Mahler was the director and the chief conductor of the Court Opera in Vienna, and he made it the foremost lyric theater in the world. For almost as long Mottl discharged both functions at Munich, as Bruno Walther discharges them now. In America, for a few years, Mr. Dambrosch conducted with a touring company in opera and was also one of its managers. Hitherto, however, this side of the Atlantic, no fixt and established opera has made the chief conductor the director also, until Chicago gave Mr. Campanini the double post.

"The advantage, from one point of view, is obvious. There can be no disagreements between the 'artistic end' and the 'business end' of an opera company when the final authority over both is lodged in a single man—no appeals from one to the other, no meshes of intrigue, no double face toward the public. The disadvantage is as clear. The director-conductor may be a glutton for work and have staying power proportionate to his appetite; and he may delegate his functions and pick his lieutenants with the wisest wisdom. Yet the burden is tremendous for one man who would uphold his artistic standards, pervade every application of them, and yet sign a creditable balance-sheet at the end of each operatic year. Mahler left the opera in Vienna spent in body, mind, and spirit; Mottl died untimely in the harness of the twofold work at Munich. Mr. Campanini, strong and able as he is, must be seeing ghosts as well as glories."

Mr. Campanini, the Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us, is the conductor who "made the reputation of Oscar Hammerstein and his Manhattan Opera-house in New York."

A PULPIT PLEA TO ARTISTS

AT A SPECIAL SERVICE for artists held recently in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, American artists were urged to draw their chief inspiration from American life. In the congregation, say the press reports, were nearly a thousand artists, representing many leading art clubs and art schools, and it was suggested that this service should be made an annual event. In his address the Rev. Howard C. Robbins argued that the artist does not speak for himself alone, but for his people, and carries in consequence a national responsibility. On this point the *New York Times* quotes the speaker as saying in part:

"He speaks for his people. He gives expression to the inarticulate thousands who have no other voice than his to utter forth their mind. As in art man becomes man, so in art nations become nations, and add, according to the grace that is given them, to the strength, symmetry, and standards of the world. Therefore the artist may not build on the foundations of a foreign culture. He may learn from these; he may be warned by these; he might be mightily inspired and helped by these; but he appropriates them at his peril.

"Opprest and overshadowed by the glory that was Greece, Rome took over bodily Hellenic culture, and what was the result? Imitation, pale, devitalized, and languid; an art so parasitic that it left a mighty people without an utterance worthy of its soul.

"My friends, if you will permit a layman to address you upon a topic of which he is not technically informed, out of much ignorance, I fear, of the peculiar problems which beset you, yet with a deep and somewhat troubled interest in the spiritual issues here involved, let me ask if there is not, in the stillborn art of Rome, a warning which America must not be suffered to neglect? Rightly or wrongly, the idea is prevalent that American artists are unduly dependent upon foreign models, that American critics and purchasers of works of art are too much influenced by the stamp of foreign approval. . . .

"Let the artist be free to roam at will, to ransack Europe in his quest for inspiration, but let him add to freedom the profoundest loyalties of life, loyalties of home and fireside, loyalties of state and nation.

"Is there a district even in Italy more dotted with memorable battlefields than our Virginia, with its sad and heroic memories of war? Let the life of the nation afford our artists their material. Let the spirit of the nation inform their works of art. What matter if there result from the encounter the crudities of form and expression? They shall be American crudities. We shall love them and learn to better them as time goes on."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



MR. BRYAN'S GRAPE-JUICE BANQUET

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN acts within his rights and sets a good example to the whole country, in the unanimous opinion of the religious press, by declining to serve alcoholic beverages at his table. The Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) says it knows of no better story with a moral than this one of the man who from boyhood grew up with "a strong conviction that the drinking of spirituous liquors, including wine, is morally wrong." He abides by his conviction through his career, in victory and in defeat. Now in one of the highest posts of the American Government, he finds it necessary to give a banquet to the retiring British Ambassador, the Hon. James Bryce, and to other members of the diplomatic corps. Could he go contrary to the long-established custom of providing wine at his table, *The Advocate* asks, and submit himself to the ridicule and harsh criticisms of newspapers in three continents? This is just what he did, and for standing firm on their principles *The Advocate* votes all honor to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, affirming that "their example will be worth much to the American people."

The comment, wide-spread and immediate, that followed the Bryce dinner, remarks the Boston *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), drew from Mr. Bryan a public statement in explanation of his position. As this was the first dinner they had given to the diplomatic corps, and as the guests were all from foreign countries, he stated frankly before sitting down that he and Mrs. Bryan, like their parents before them, were total abstainers, and never had liquor on their table. Mr. Bryan had explained this to the President, when the State portfolio was offered to him, and Mr. Wilson had left the drink matter to Mr. Bryan's discretion.

Mr. Bryan's statement of his reasons for serving grape juice instead of wine at a state dinner, says *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "met with the approval and applause" of his guests, for he acted "in a straightforward, manly way," with the courage of his convictions. *The Banner* adds:

"It is only some newspaper men and congressmen who are jeering at Mr. Bryan and affirming as tho they were the final authorities on points of etiquette that he had no right to impose his custom on his guests. But every host has just this right, and guests submit to this condition in accepting his invitation. That wine must be served at state dinners at Washington or something awful will happen is simply a traditional bugbear and humbug, and Mr. Bryan has pricked this bubble."

On the question of the etiquette of the absence of wine at Mr. Bryan's dinner, the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) suggests that those who tremble for the dignity of our nation, especially when the Secretary of State has distinguished Europeans at his board, may calm themselves "if they reflect on the importance of having men in charge of international affairs

whose brains are not muddled by alcohol." *The Advocate* says, in conclusion: "The fewer drinking men there are at the head of governmental affairs in Washington, the greater will be the sense of security experienced by all thoughtful citizens."

Mr. Bryan's decision, says the Chicago *Continent* (Presbyterian), has attracted more attention than "some of the momentous work he is doing in the State Department. The newspaper correspondents seem to have been surprized at Mr. Bryan's course, but there would have been greater cause for

surprize if Mr. Bryan had done violence to his well-known temperance principles."

Reminding us that it is also the practise of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall not to serve spirituous liquors to guests, *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) lauds Secretary Bryan, and says of the Administration that it quickens the pulse to read of its "open loyalty to religious convictions and practises." *The Catholic Temperance Advocate* (Chicago), the official organ of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, says that "the effect of Mr. Bryan's advocacy of temperance, while in a position of honor and power, can not fail to be very great." We read:

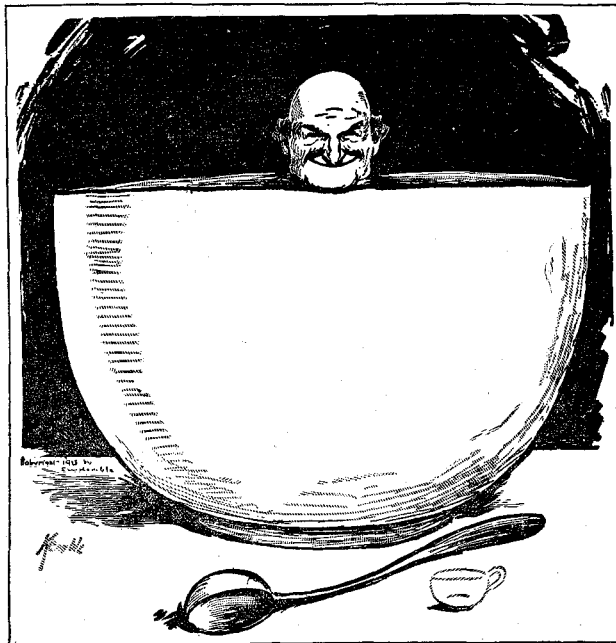
"He will deal with the representatives of all the nations of the earth. The moral influence of America for good or for ill has

been greater than many of us have realized. We believe the attitude of Mr. Bryan on the temperance question will help to make America stand more than ever for private decency as well as for public honor."

Similar approbation of Mr. Bryan's stand is to be noted in papers of the lay press, which are at pains to defend him against the strictures of their foreign contemporaries. The New York *Globe* says:

"Mr. Bryan's dry dinners will not cause unadulterated derision in this country. Mr. Bryan is an unworldly man, no doubt, but even he must have known what would be said of his innovation. He knew, and he did not care. Believing that the world would be a better place without alcohol, he thought ridicule not too high a price for the privilege of testifying to his faith. This is an attractive courage, of a kind few of us would be capable of if we occupied Mr. Bryan's official position. The knowledge of Mr. Bryan that the incident gives is in harmony with what we all knew about him. And so one arrives at the paradox that Mr. Bryan is less laughed at than he would have been if he had not known he would be laughed at."

Continuing, *The Globe* admits that it feels moved to criticize one point—namely, that he regrets the importance attached to his statement on the non-use of wine at the Bryce dinner. *The Globe* holds that the great publicity given to Mr. Bryan's dinner departure is the best missionary work he can perform in the cause of temperance; and it hints that "silence would imply a hope in Mr. Bryan's breast that foreign ambassadors,



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"COME ON IN, BOYS; GRAPE JUICE IS FINE."

—Kemble in the New York Evening Sun.



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A SUNDAY CROWD ON ONE OF THE CONEY ISLAND BEACHES.

for instance, would learn something from the dryness of his dinners."

Speaking of "those dry diplomats," the *Pittsburg Dispatch* wonders, in view of London press comment, whether they "are such habitual 'soaks' that to ask them to attend a dinner at which no intoxicants are served is cruel and tyrannous?" *The Dispatch* answers its own question:

"Hardly, yet that seems to be the effect of the comment upon Mr. Bryan's adherence to a lifelong custom of barring liquor from his table.

"There is nothing, however, in Mr. Bryan's dry banquet to prevent a thirsty diplomat from having his dinner with all the wet courses before he goes. Thus fortified, he ought to be able to survive the function. But failing that, no guest need lack intoxication if he lends an ear to the exhilarating eloquence of the host."

"Whatever Europe may think of grape juice at a State dinner," the *Baltimore Sun* points out, "the Bryans will suffer nothing in American esteem for carrying out their principles on this subject in their own house." Nor will ridicule and satire disturb Mr. Bryan, asserts the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*:

"A man who has braved the resentment of a thousand Democratic diners, at Democratic banquets, in keeping his glass turned down while all the rest were quaffing the nectars of the gods, will find it easy to endure the polite shoulder shrugs and raising of eyebrows which is as far as the refined gentlemen of

the diplomatic corps ever allow themselves to go in disapproval. He who has run the Democratic party gauntlet with an inverted, dry and empty glass in his hand need not dread the deprecating smiles of men trained in diplomacy and its concealment of feeling."

NEW YORK'S DEMORALIZING SUNDAY

THE PROBLEM of making the summer Sunday a less demoralizing and depressing day for New York's five and a half million citizens is discusst with force and feeling by a writer in the *New York Call*, a leading Socialist daily. As it is, says this writer, instead of a day of physical and spiritual recreation and refreshment, New York's millions have a day devoted to the feverish pursuit of a relaxation which they do not find—a day of heat and suffocation in the city or of crowding and discomfort in the so-called "pleasure resorts" of the people. Our parks "are utterly inadequate"; our rivers "so polluted that it is almost impossible for the average person to get any good of them"; our subway, surface, and elevated cars "jammed to the doors"; our churches largely closed for the summer; our so-called "sacred concerts" in the vaudeville houses, the only form of dramatic entertainment permitted, are a sham and a disgrace; and on all sides New York's Sunday crowds "are subjected to every insult and to every inconvenience" and receive "the worst possible service for the greatest



Courtesy of the New York "Sun."

A SUNDAY SCENE IN A CONGESTED EAST SIDE DISTRICT.

possible amount of money." The writer estimates that "perhaps a million and a half people get into the parks or to the beaches or into the country on Sunday." Of what the day means to this more adventurous or more prosperous minority we read:

"The mad rush and crush for a Sunday outing show how eager the public are to have a day of relaxation. The robbed and swindled home-coming crowd show how thoroughly impossible it is to have a day of relaxation unless you have plenty of money. . . . About the most dreary sight you meet is that of weary, worried, sweating women, coming home on the night subway trains, holding their fretful, wilted babies, and trying to lull them from the effects of a day of pleasure. All are worn and irritable, their nerves are jangling and their money has been ruthlessly taken away from them by those whose mission it is in life to cater to the wants of the Sunday crowds. . . .

"The great, sheeplike crowd is rushed here and there, crowded and pushed about, swindled, short-changed, and poisoned by filthy drinks and decayed alleged edibles, and then driven home in herds—after a day of pleasure and relaxation."

The situation is slightly relieved by the band concerts in the parks, but the parks themselves are too few, too small, and too inaccessible. Moreover:

"What should be the greatest recreation places in the city—along the rivers—are given over to corporations. On the East River there is a dinky little park named after Carl Schurz. But in the neighborhood there are at least a hundred thousand people. Directly west is Central Park and over on the Hudson is Riverside Park. But you are kept away from the river bank. That belongs to the New York Central. The most of the East River is given over to factories, artistic dumps, breweries, and so on. The Hudson has factories and piers. The Harlem has railroad tracks and garbage scows, and on its sewage-thickened waters ride many gallant freight lighters.

"The recreation piers that have been open merely mock the hunger and the desire of the people to get near the water."

Turning to the case of the remaining four millions who "stay in the city and listlessly prowl about the streets, or continue to breathe the stench of the tenements," he writes:

"Some of them may go to church in the morning. But the number of summer church-goers is so small that many of the churches close or else run only one service and that to a dwindled congregation. The others merely sit in their noxious tenements and dawdle over the Sunday papers. Some of them rush the can or the equally pernicious ice-cream soda growler. The children cluster around the fly-infested places where ice-cream sandwiches are sold, or they droop and mope on the stoops or fire escapes. . . .

"If you desire to go to the theater, there is nothing for it but to go to a sacred concert. This consists of sacred smut, sacred dancing, inspiring impersonations, elevating disrobing acts in honor of the hot weather and things of a similar sort that you can see any week-day, only then they are not part of a sacred-concert. But you cannot witness a decent play."

These anomalous conditions, he says, result from a curious and illogical blending of puritanism and license, and they are difficult to reform because of the vested interests involved. Thus we read:

"We are a strict people in observing the Lord's Day. So whatever is good we close up; whatever is bad stays open. The saloons are closed, except through the back way. That maintains outward order and decency and promotes drunkenness. The regular theaters are closed. That teaches the actors that they are still regarded by many as outcasts. But the worst of the variety-shows are in full blast. That helps in the culture of indecency.

"We refuse to provide adequate facilities for recreation. That forces the people to travel far and makes them a prey to sharks. But it promotes business. It fats the purse of the politicians and others. It is good for the stockholders in traction companies and on railroads, and it is fine for the owners of steamboats. Everybody who goes near a beach is taxed for the privilege. That is fine for those who have stolen the beaches.

"Young and old are herded and driven. The utmost laxity prevails. Many of the places at the beaches are disreputable beyond description. That is excellent for the white-slave traffic."

Concerning the city's responsibility in the matter the writer goes on to say:

"The day of rest of a city with five and a half million people is a matter of civic concern. Two-thirds of those people cannot afford to go either to the beaches or to the country. . . .

"A great part of the problem would be solved if, say, half of the river front was reclaimed. A string of parks, piers, and bath-houses under proper supervision would accommodate hundreds of thousands. Food and drink for these people could advantageously be served even at a loss. But it would be pure and wholesome, which isn't the case with what is served now.

"It would cost millions of dollars. What of it? . . . Proper recreation grounds would mean increased health, and increased health means increased sanity in what is termed morals."

SPIRITUAL SELF-EXPLOITATION

THAT MUCH PRAYING and the constant expenditure of spiritual sympathy produce a lot of hypocrites is the startling indictment brought in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) against the ministry; and another Boston publication, *Zion's Herald*, acknowledges itself frankly scandalized. *The Atlantic* actually compares the clergy to "clowns and jesters," but remarks that the clergy are "more to be pitied than the clowns," for the minister has to furnish sympathy and spiritual food whether his own feelings are engaged or not. They are called upon, it alleges, "to exploit their own spiritual nature in the earning of their daily bread." This is what appears in the "Contributor's Club," practically the editorial section of *The Atlantic*:

"At certain hours of the week the minister must summon from its hiding-place the spirit of prayer; he must literally exploit it for the edification of three hundred or five hundred or a thousand listeners. At certain other hours he must call forth his most solemn convictions about life and death, and exploit them in the same way. And at uncertain times, at any and every time, week in and week out, he must have his personality ready to deliver when called for.

"Is this fair? Can we wonder that the weakness of the ministry is along the line of hypocrisy, of the over-facile in expression, of the cheaply ready in sympathy?—that ministers sometimes develop a professional manner as marked as the professionally sympathetic manner of the undertaker? Is it surprising that in self-defense they should build up for themselves an armor, not of obvious reserve, but of glib expressiveness, which meets the same end? If they were always really turning themselves inside out, as they are nominally supposed to do, there would be nothing left of them, they would be worn to a frazzle in three months. Some there are who really do this, and these are usually indeed worn to a frazzle. Or, to use the conventional term, they 'break down.' Most of them do not do it, and they survive, but ideals suffer."

All this to *Zion's Herald* is "simply another way of saying: that unless a minister be a nervous wreck he has sacrificed his high ideals; he is a mere numbler of words, one who pretends to give himself, but does not." To which comes the retort:

"We do not believe anything of the kind. Failures there are among the ministry, naturally; men who come short of being what they should be. But the great majority of them are genuine men. And when they stand by the open grave and utter words of sympathy, or in the pulpit or in the home, they speak out of the heart. . . .

"The article in *The Atlantic* tries to say something in favor of the ministry, and to find a way of helping it, but it does it badly. It practically indicts the whole class for hypocrisy, while it makes a show of expressing sympathy for a difficult work. Nothing could be worse than for the people to lose faith in their ministers, to imagine that they are simply hired men, engaged to 'make emotionally satisfying' addresses by the graves of dear ones, or to pray at a moment's notice without feeling in a mood for it. Our ministers are nothing of the kind. Fed constantly on the deeper things of the Spirit, they are in a position to respond by the help of God to the great demands upon them."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



ENGLISH SOCIAL LIFE IN LATE GEORGIAN AND EARLY VICTORIAN TIMES*

Lady E. Spencer-Stanhope's "Letter Bag" Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

UPON the invitation of Mr. A. M. W. Stirling, the author and compiler of the very attractive "Letter-Bag of Lady Elizabeth Spencer-Stanhope," readers of that work enjoy in effect a series of epistolary week-ends at the town and country houses of an English family of high social standing, and therefore well worth visiting; meeting any number of interesting, and in some cases really distinguished, people as the hours pass. Next to being admitted into the charmed circle of the *beau monde* itself, such an entrée as Mr. Stirling so amiably here provides for our delectation in this series of gossipy letters, written by the men and women of his family in the past, presenting so intimately, so freshly, and so naively certain known and unknown personalities of a bygone century, is probably the most acceptable substitute one could wish for.

Perhaps for some of us who are shy, and not always sure of the proper disposition of our hands and feet, and to whom the formalities of a conventional society such as existed in Great Britain under Georgian and early Victorian conditions would appear formidable, this proxy method of being in, and yet not of, that circle is preferable; a circle pleasanter to read about than to be of; more comfortable to gaze upon through other eyes than our own; less trying to enjoy in the imagination than in the reality. For our preliminary comfort Mr. Stirling very tactfully adopts a method which it would be well for other compilers of intimate family correspondences to follow. Standing as it were upon the threshold at the moment of our approach, he explains to us, after the manner of an efficient *entrepreneur* of the Who's Who order, just whom we are to meet while enjoying this rather intimate hospitality. He assumes, and properly, that there may be some of us who, while we are willing to accept the Spencer-Stanhope family as all that is desirable in the way of acquaintance, would, nevertheless, like to be enlightened as to their identity; and, reversing the usual habit of the lordly butler at the door who announces us, he stands there himself and announces the hostess and her family to the arriving guests. This kindly courtesy on Mr. Stirling's part makes us feel very much at home not only at Cotton Hall in Yorkshire, where the Spencer-Stanhopes mostly did congregate, but also in the rarefied social atmosphere of Grosvenor Square, where hitherto not many of us have been permitted to disport ourselves in the flesh, and helps us to overcome whatever punctilious scruples we may have possessed in the matter of glancing over the Stanhope mail.

The visits are divided into two volumes,

*Stirling, A. M. W. *The Letter-Bag of Lady Elizabeth Spencer-Stanhope*. Compiled from the Cannon Hale papers, 1806-1873. With numerous illustrations. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. \$10.

the first of which is wholly Georgian, and the second almost wholly, if not quite exclusively, Victorian; and our hostesses are respectively Mrs. Walter Spencer-Stanhope and the Lady Elizabeth, to the latter of whom the compiler is indebted for the alluring title of his production. Both are charming, and it should be recorded by all veracious chroniclers of the right sort that their hearts go out at once to these gracious ladies, and especially so to the elder of the two, the wonderful mother of the Spencer-Stanhopes, for not only is she a most prolific writer of delightful letters, but in the brief space of twenty years she found time as well to become the mother of fifteen children, all but three of whom lived not alone to maturity, but in most cases completed the patriarchal and matriarchal span of three score years and ten.

Running as the letters do from 1805 down to 1873, they cover a period in English social and political life which to the student at least is of large interest, and should prove especially valuable, we think, to American readers, who will find in the vivid picture they portray of social manners and customs not too remotely connected with their own something more than worthy of their contemplation. Morally, perhaps the period of the Regency in Great Britain was not particularly edifying—it could hardly be so with such a human animal as the then Prince of Wales to set the standards of private deportment; but it was, nevertheless, in certain of its larger social aspects, a period of good manners, when it really meant something for a woman to be and to behave like a lady and for a man to be and to behave like a gentleman. We often run across the phrase, "a gentleman of the old school,"—indeed in these days of turmoil, of rush and hurry, of emergence of the submerged, and submergence of the emerged, with their turkey-trotting, their bunny-hugging, and their subway manners generally, we encounter the phrase more often than we do the gentleman himself. Our more popular fictionists, in their eagerness to depict To-day, have largely forgotten Yesterday, and since the quiet, unostentatious individual who goes quietly about the business of minding his own lacks dramatic interest, and appears less exciting than the bounders and the cads of the so-called smart set, it is of the latter mostly that they write, and the readers of the hour are in danger of forgetting that polite society ever existed.

Wherefore it is altogether a good thing for somebody to present to our contemplation such a picture as these letters reveal of a society in which men were courteous and stately, and none the less manly for the fact; and women were formal, and full of high feminine dignity, and none the less womanly withal; a Society in which ladies and gentlemen of the old school dominated the scene because of, and only because of, their personal graces, their spiritual and

intellectual charms, their courtesy and good manners, giving the world in which they moved an atmosphere of high distinction which can only prevail where good-breeding is to be found. One learns easily in reading letters such as these that after all it is better to be noble than merely royal, for the attitude of the ladies and gentlemen of real English society toward the Court in the time of the Regency is here revealed to be one of condescending tolerance of certain necessary evils rather than of defensive approval of the shortcomings of the Regent and his set. The profligate vulgarity of that First Gentleman of Europe, as George the Fourth was wont to style himself, is in nowise glossed over in any of these correspondences, and he is presented to us for what he unquestionably was, a bounder *par excellence*, utterly wanting in anything of the nature of decent regard for his personal responsibilities as a sovereign, a son, a husband, a father, or a man. That England should for a moment have tolerated the social and political dominance of such a human failure and moral affront becomes increasingly a matter of wonder the more one realizes, as one can not fail to realize in reading such letters as these, that a full appreciation of his mean, ignoble nature was not wanting among his contemporaries.

More important, however, than these little glimpses of the manners and customs of polite society, and the foibles of royalty; more edifying than the somewhat stupid *on dits* of the London smart set, duller even than our own, apparently, are the really satisfactory views *intimes* that come along now and then of men who really amounted to something in the great story of human progress. The age had its imbecible Georges, its silly fops, and its foolish beaux, men like Nash, Brummel, and Skeffington, but it produced with equal lavishness its truly great spirits. The compiler in one of his prefaces very aptly remarks of the period that it was a generation of colossal exaggeration both in talent and in idiocy, in virtue and in vice. "Men sinned like giants and like giants atoned. Common sense, mediocrity—save upon the throne—were rare. Even the fools in their folly were great." In these letters we get glimpses of both the giants and the foolish. Among the former we find Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who for his generosity of spirit and equanimity in the face of misfortune at the burning of his Drury Lane Theater, becomes even more lovable to us than he was before through the charming little flash upon his personality that these volumes give us; nor have we found in any similar collection of letters that we can at this moment recall a finer portrayal of the sufferings of a great spirit than is here given us in the letters from, and affectionate estimates of the virtues of, Lord Collingwood, the great sailor and admiral who was at Nelson's side at the battle of Trafalgar, sharing

with that heroic figure all the dangers and responsibilities of his perilous command, but awarded few of the honors, and these only grudgingly bestowed by the calculating lovers of place in the high seats at home. The tragedy and pathos of Collingwood's unselfish career are here depicted in such a way as really to create a positive "heart-thrill," and the caption of one of the pages, "How Collingwood Came Home," is worthy of the genius of Kipling, as is also the substance of that sad story as a theme for his vivid pen.

Then, too, through rather British eyes, of course, we get vivid glimpses of the personality of Bonaparte, not at all flattering, but convincing. Thanks to the good fortune of Mrs. Spencer-Stanhope's son John in escaping the dull round of social life in London to land in a French community as a prisoner of war, that admirable young man was permitted more than one peep at the then scourge of Europe while the latter was engaged in the pleasing diversion of collecting thrones, masterpieces of art, territorial possessions, and other objects dear to the soul of the political connoisseur; and his well-written account of his experiences at Verdun, and later at Paris, reduced for us to narrative form by the sympathetic compiler, forms one of the most absorbingly interesting chapters of the first volume. Naturally also we get closer to the real Wellington than most formal histories permit.

In the second volume we come upon an enchanting little love-story pleasantly told in the letters of Lady Elizabeth Spencer-Stanhope herself, daughter of the famous Coke of Norfolk, to her fiancé, the fortunate John Spencer-Stanhope, who as the recipient of the letters of mother, fiancée, and wife, stands in the relation of hero to Mr. Stirling's skilfully presented story. Here, too, we find pleasant gossip concerning figures eminent in both society and history. We get glimpses of Disraeli, Gladstone, the ever-witty Monckton Milnes, later Lord Houghton, Napoleon III., and many other British and Continental notabilities who flourished during the Victorian era, ranging from O'Connell, the great Hibernian, to Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," from Atkinson and Watts to the Tiebhorne Claimant. There are allusions also to such folk as George Hudson, the so-called Railway King, who cut so broad a swathe in English society of the time, and whose wife seems to have rivaled our own Mrs. Partington of pleasant memory—as when a host having explained to her that a certain bust in his drawing-room was that of Marcus Aurelius, the lady replied "that she saw the likeness at once, but for the moment could not recall if it was the late or the present Marquis."

There is a noticeable paucity of literary allusion in these letters, and one looks in vain for references to Tennyson, Browning, Byron, Wordsworth, or Thackeray among the celebrities known to the Spencer-Stanhopes, altho there is one good letter in the second volume containing an amusing reference to Dickens and Carlyle, with which we close.

"I was told the other day," writes Anna Maria Pickering to Lady Elizabeth, "that when Dickens had an interview with the Queen, she kept him standing all the time, and altho kind in her manner, treated him *de haut en bas*, not even offering to shake hands with him when he took his departure. With Carlyle the case was somewhat

different. The old Scotsman calmly took the initiative. Having greeted the Queen with due respect on her entry, he observed, confidentially, 'And noo, your Majesty, I would remind you that I am a verra old man, and so I will tak' a cheer!' and down he sat without any permission on her part. He then, with equal freedom, proceeded to criticize her ministry and give her much unsolicited advice, which nevertheless showed a foresight she might with advantage have made use of. The Queen, however, was much affronted at his freedom of speech, and after the interview declared that she would see no more literary men!"

Mr. Stirling's publishers have produced the work in sumptuous form, well worthy of its charming contents. Not the least interesting part of the compilation are the illustrations, portraits mainly, among which is included a startling reproduction of an engraving by S. W. Reynolds depicting, with a painful realism, King George III. in the days of his madness. It is so convincingly done as almost to be shocking, altho the general tone and temper of the work are otherwise altogether agreeable.

CATHERINE'S SON PAUL

Waliszewski, K. *Paul I. of Russia, Son of Catherine the Great.* 8vo, pp. 496. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4 net.

There has always been something Oriental in the history of the Russian dynasty of the Romanoffs, as evidenced in the despotic character of their rule and frequent violent end of their representatives. The subject of the present memoir is a case in point. He was brought up by a strong, unscrupulous, and licentious mother, Catherine, who for statesmanship and talent well merited the title of "Great." But Catherine was a bad mother. She trained her son in the principle which eventually proved his downfall. Speaking of the instructors of the young prince as supplied by Catherine, Mr. Waliszewski writes:

"The intellectual and moral nourishment with which they supplied him was always too substantial for his powers of absorption. It was always his fate to put into his head more than it could contain. While still a child sentiments were infused into him which were beyond the capacity of a mind in which the emotions always held the upper hand."

The result was a sort of delirious paranoia. Paul was never allowed to forget that he was the future Czar. At the same time he was fascinated by the romantic tradition of the Knights of Malta, of which he became Grand Master. He was a whimsical tyrant. One day he would treat his attendants as slaves, at another time array them as Crusaders and make them engage in mimic tournaments. A darker element was imparted to his mind by the suspicion that Peter III. was not his father, and the fate of that ruler haunted him with dark forebodings. When his mother died it was actually discovered from her papers that his renunciation of the throne and incarceration in the Castle Loude had been plotted by her.

But Paul had ideas of his own and set out on a career of reform. His aim was to cleanse his court and his army from all persons of suspicious character. In this work he gave full reign to his natural ferocity. "The times in which we live," wrote Prince Kotchoubey in 1799, "can not be described. We tremble. . . . True

or false an accusation is always listened to. The fortresses are full of victims. Black melancholy has settled on everybody. . . . We are being tortured indescribably."

Under Paul the system of police espionage in Russia was developed to an oppressing degree, and all around him lived in a reign of terror. If at home he was hated and feared; abroad his attempt at aggressive influence was disastrous, and his union with the allies against the French Republic in 1798-9 proved fruitless, for the victories of Suvaroff in Italy were rendered barren of result by the astute diplomacy of Napoleon who sowed dissension among the coalition. What rankled deepest in Paul's morbid mind was England's refusal to cede the Island of Malta, to which he laid claim in 1798 as Grand Master of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, whose home was there. The league he formed against England resulted only in that country's capture of the Mediterranean stronghold. But Paul's troubles were now reaching a crisis at home. Count Pahlen and others who were closest round the person of the Czar formed a conspiracy for his assassination. Pahlen had taken some hand in the assassination of Peter III., and to show the depth and complexity of Russian intrigue, as well as the feeble inconsequence of Paul's intellect, we need only read Mr. Waliszewski's account of the last interview between this conspirator and his master:

"Paul shut the door of his cabinet as soon as Pahlen entered, stared at him silently for two long minutes, and then said: 'You were here in 1762?'"

"Yes, sir, but what does your Majesty mean?"

"You had a share in the conspiracy which deprived my father of the throne?"

"Sir, I was a witness, but not an actor in the *coup d'état*. I was too young, a mere subaltern in a cavalry regiment. But, sir, why do you ask me this question?"

"Because . . . because they want to do again what was done then!"

"Pahlen was for a moment overwhelmed, but soon recovered his coolness, and said, with complete calm:

"Yes, sir, I know that. I know the conspirators—and I am one of them."

"What!"

"It is quite true."

"And the cunning Courlander explained that he was pretending to participate in the plot in order to be in a better position to watch its progress and to hold all the threads in his own hand. He then tried to reassure the Czar.

"Do not seek to compare your position with that of your unfortunate father. He was a foreigner and you are a Russian. He hated, despised, and alienated from him the natives of this country; you love them and are loved by them. He irritated and exasperated the Guard, which is devoted to you. He persecuted the clergy; you honor them. There was then no police in St. Petersburg; now it is so perfect that no one can say a word or stir a step without my knowing it. . . ."

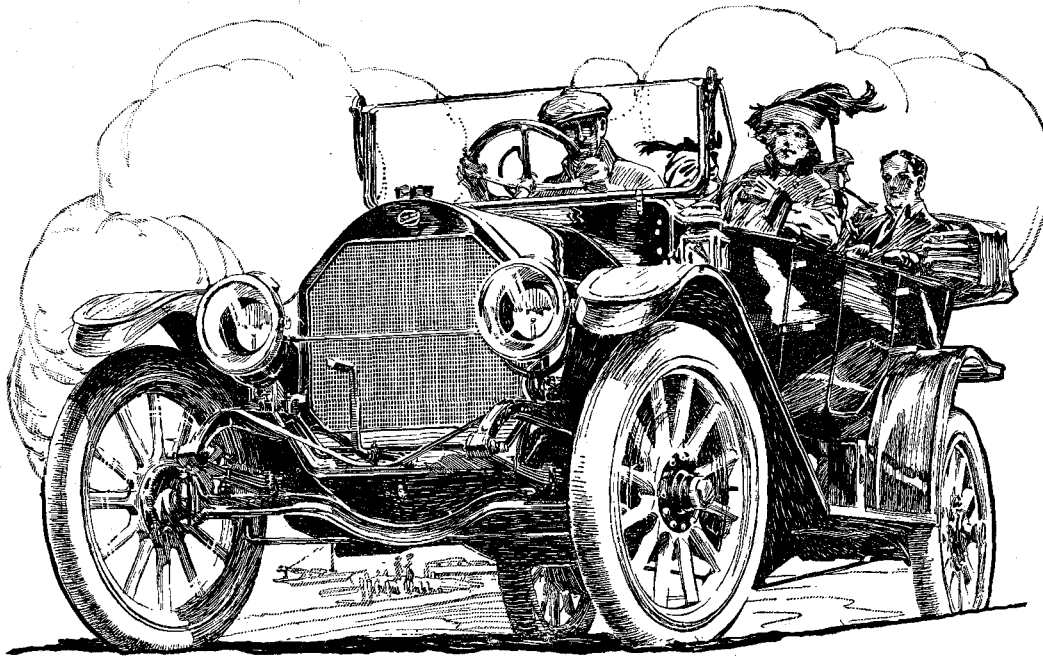
"All this is quite true, but we must not go to sleep."

"Doubtless, sir, but in order to avert all risk I should require powers so wide that I fear to ask you for them. Here is a list of the conspirators—"

"Arrest them, clap them in irons, and put them in a fortress, or send them to hard labor in Siberia!"

"It would have been done already, sir, but . . . I fear to wound you as a husband and a father. . . . Read the names;

(Continued on page 1134)



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1132)

those of the Empress and two of your sons are the first!"

A few days afterward Paul I. was put to death by the conspirators who had entered his chamber for that fell purpose, March 23, 1801.

The best authorities appear to have been consulted by the author of this fascinating monograph. The only regret we feel in reading it is that the author has not stuck to the epic method of relating an incident clearly and with assurance, but sometimes conscientiously qualifies his narrative with the introduction of various versions, from which as a judicial writer he should have picked the most authentic. When he does use his own judgment the result is brilliant, as in the following discussion of the character of Paul as an administrator:

"It is certain that Paul's tragic end was not wholly or even chiefly due to his errors and his excesses. On the contrary, he owed his ruin to his most meritorious endeavors which united against him a coalition of the basest interests and passions. He represses the abuses of the administration of the Imperial Palaces and thus exasperated the whole band of gilded and greedy idlers whom Catherine had tolerated because their presence gave a colorable excuse to her own debauchery. It was from among them that the instruments of her son's assassination were recruited."

On the question of the Czar's madness or sanity this writer, while denying that he was insane, pertinently remarks:

"One might be tempted to class him in the category of abnormal persons which has been established and popularized by Lombroso—men who are neither mad nor weak-minded; who occasionally are even of more than average intelligence, but whose faculties are subject to innumerable functional disorders. In such a case a man's faculties, however powerful, remain useless, because he has not the faculty of diverting or coordinating them. His thoughts and his actions are in perpetual antithesis. He becomes the sport of passion and impulse, and, tho his thoughts may be wise and his intentions excellent, he has all the appearance of unreason and immorality. Is not this the very portrait of Paul?"

"THE FINEST ENGLISH GENTLEMAN"

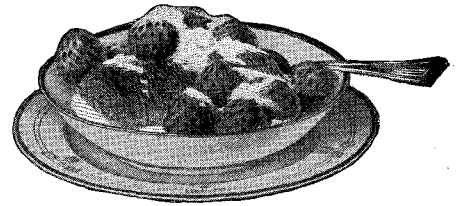
The Windham Papers. With an Introduction by Lord Rosebery. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 800. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$10.

In an age of great Englishmen William Windham (1750-1810) was recognized as at least the compeer of the most gifted; Lord Rosebery describes him as "the finest English gentleman of his or perhaps of all time." He came of an old Norfolk family settled at Felbrigg, near Cromer. From 1762 till 1766 he was a contemporary of Fox at Eton and the pupil of Robert Chambers at Oxford. There was nothing in his early life as a man of fashion and a scholar to indicate his coming prominence in public life. As a friend of Burke, he became really the political disciple of the orator. He was an intimate of Dr. Johnson, at whose deathbed he was present.

One of the most interesting features of his political life was the assiduity with which he supported the cause of the American

(Continued on page 1136)

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THE happy health habit is not easy to acquire in Summer when the appetite is fickle, when the digestive powers are not in fullest vigor and when the warm weather necessitates a change in diet. The surest way to get Summer comfort and palate joy is to drop heavy meats and starchy vegetables and eat well-cooked cereals, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables. The most deliciously wholesome combination for the Summer days is

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Heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness; then cover with strawberries or other berries and serve with milk or cream, adding sugar to suit the taste—more nutritious and more wholesome than ordinary "short-cake."

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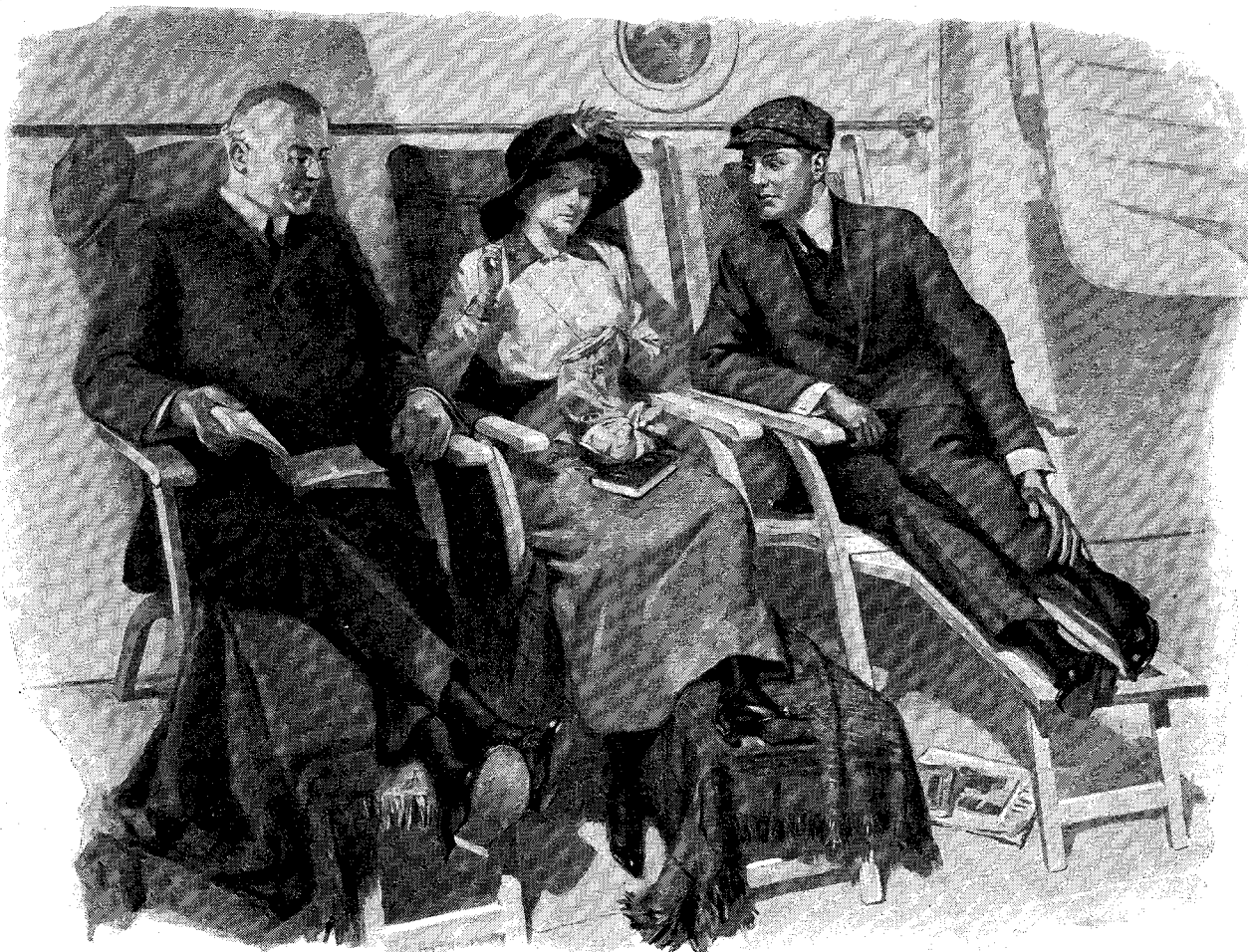
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months without holes. That is guaranteed or you get new hose free. Yet they cost just the same as the kind that wear out. With its added wear, Holeproof really costs less.

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We pay an average of 74c a pound for the cotton yarn in Holeproof. Common yarn sells for 32c. We pay the top market price for ours. There is no better yarn to be had. It is three ply—three separate, soft strands, pliable, but strong, because long-fibred.

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We spend \$60,000 a year merely for inspection, to see that each pair is perfectly made. Don't you want quality that is watched like this.

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At all Holeproof Dealers now. All the new colors. All the grades. Ask for the New Mercerized Holeproof Sox at \$1.50 for six pairs, the 25c grade with the silky lustre and 22 per cent added strength.

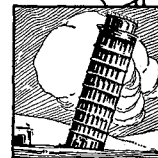
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1134)

colonies. His first entrance into public life was signalized by a speech in which he opposed the raising of money by public subscription for the purpose of supplying the means of prosecuting the war against the revolting Americans. After the date of this speech, 1778, he rose rapidly in parliamentary life, and became Secretary of War with a seat in the cabinet. In this office he had opportunities for exhibiting his rooted distrust of Napoleon, and accordingly opposed the Peace of 1802. The Peninsular War met with his warm approval. When Sir John Moore set out on his unhappy campaign in the north of Spain, he blamed the ministry for not supplying this fated general with a stronger force. Some months after the battle of Coruña, on the 17th of May, 1810, he passed away in his house in Pall Mall.

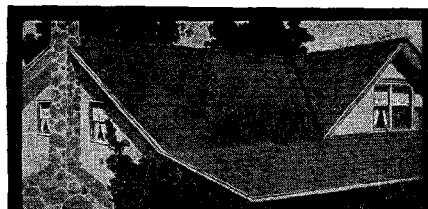
Windham, was a man of many gifts and accomplishments, a fine classical scholar, a model country gentleman, who prized his home at Felbrigg above the society of the town. Being a devout Catholic and a generous landlord, he preferred to spend his income of £6,000 a year among his tenants and in his library. He was tall and athletic, and his graceful social qualities made him a general favorite both in London and among his country neighbors.

Lord Rosebery earns our gratitude for providing us with this collection of papers. Ours is said to be the age of memoirs. These memoirs of one of the foremost men in Pitt's first cabinet, "the ministry of all the talents," is eminently interesting. What are among the most valuable of the "Windham Papers" are hitherto unpublished letters from George III., Pitt, Fox, Canning, Johnson, Castlereagh, Nelson, Burney, and Cobbett, with the last of whom Windham was associated in founding *The Political Register*. Lord Rosebery sums up Windham's reputation among his contemporaries and friends in the phrase "high-souled Windham." We can not speak too highly of his introduction. It is free from exaggeration and sets forth with masterly taste a character and reputation which still survive after the lapse of a hundred years of change and development in English society and politics.

HENRY MAITLAND'S PRIVATE LIFE

Roberts, Morley. *The Private Life of Henry Maitland*. New York: George H. Doran Co.

In the March *Harper's* Mr. Howells recommends that "direct history of life" should come to supplant fiction. It would, he believes, "do the office of that secondary effect of reality which now delights and edifies the reader." His recommendation was apparently anticipated by Mr. Morley Roberts, who has given us the real life of George Gissing under the thin guise of fiction. So thin is the disguise that no one has been taken in, and Mr. Roberts has brought a swarm of murmuring objectors about his ears. The new mood evidently doesn't work well when you take a distinguished individual who has led a life open to more than one interpretation. Just this was probably not what Mr. Howells meant in proposing a substitute for the flood of invented histories that come from the press. We would not place



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him as an approver of this particular book until he himself said so, yet one may fancy that the book would interest him as it has us. Granting the fact that no one connected with Gissing remains to be greatly pained by the revelations, one would call this an exceedingly valuable contribution to biographical literature. There were mysteries apparent to every devoted reader of this peculiarly fascinating writer that clamored to be cleared up. The hints one got that they were even worse than the facts revealed by Mr. Roberts's book were more or less insistent. The bare outline of Gissing's unhappy love affairs has in it nothing to outweigh the splendid picture of devotion, courage, and unremitting toil, the pathetic revelations of a really frustrate life such as now comes to provide the key to the puzzling mystery. As a study of a human soul apart from the fact that the identity is easily decipherable one would have to look far to find a more enthralling narrative.

THE HERO OF LEPANTO

Coloma, Padre Luis, S. J. The Story of Don John of Austria. Translated by Lady Moreton. Pp. 428. Illustrated. New York and London: John Lane Company. \$4.50.

It is not often that an historical biography has the thrilling, romantic interest of a dramatic novel, but that is true of the present life of Don John of Austria, who was one of the great figures in "one of the greatest periods of Spanish history." The book itself is attractive; in diction and motivation it stands far above the usual book of its kind. Even tho a translation, it seems to have lost little of its Spanish flavor or romantic atmosphere.

From the opening pages, when the reader is absorbed in the mystery that surrounds the parentage of the little Jeromin, there is no cessation of interest. Old Spain forms the background for a glowing and faithful depiction of the character of Don John, a royal and loyal gentleman, an honest warrior, and a deeply religious man.

When Jeromin was taken from the rustic surroundings of his boyhood home, he was entrusted by Luis Quijada, favorite lord of Charles V., to his wife, Doña Magdalena de Ulloa. To this beautiful woman of high ideals were due most of Don John's lovable traits of character. She was to him a guardian angel, mother, aunt, and friend all in one. Never did he lose his affectionate adoration for her. He died with her name on his lips. On the death of the Emperor Charles V., his son, Philip II., made public recognition of Don John as his half-brother, established him with a fitting household, with Luis Quijada and Doña Magdalena, and gave him the title of Don John of Austria.

Until Don John was absent from Madrid busy with Moorish conquest, the two brothers stood in close friendly relation, but during this absence, a wily secretary, Antonio Perez, poisoned the mind of Philip against the brother whom he had loved and trusted. It is pathetic that intrigue, misrepresentation, and falsehood should have turned Philip against such a brother, one so upright and loyal, but court jealousy and a consciousness of being detected in scandalous behavior prompted Perez to all kinds of lying subterfuge. The result was suspicion, delays, and injustice on Philip's side, and heartaches,

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Fits any Bath Tub. Needs no Curtain. Don't
Have to Wet your Hair. Almost as
Enjoyable as Ocean Bathing

10 Days' Free Trial

No Money in advance. Only \$6
If You Keep It

Just to show you how it beats a tub bath—
and how it will help you stand the hot weather—
we want to **lend** you a Kenney Four-Stream
Needle Shower—

Want you to attach it to your bath tub—that will take
you only a minute—and enjoy it ten days free.

You won't have to send us a single cent in advance.
And you won't have to pay us a penny if you are willing
to return the shower after a trial.

And it will cost you only \$6 if you keep it—only half
as much as the cheapest old-style shower you can get.

Makes Your Bath Twice As Refreshing

There is almost as much difference between a **needle** shower and an
old-style or **overhead** shower as between a bath in a nice porcelain
tub and a sponge bath out of a tin pail.

And here is a **new kind** of needle shower which throws **four** needle-
spray streams instead of only one. That makes it luxuriously stim-
ulating and refreshing.

Has all the good points of the extravagantly expensive showers
without a single one of their faults.

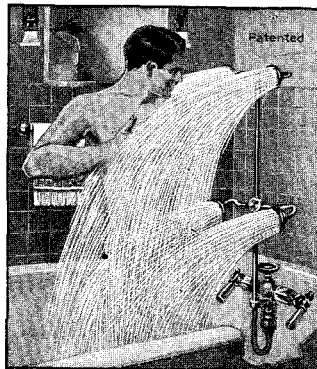
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you'll get the shower complete and pre-
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If you want to keep it, simply send \$6
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Better make the trial now. A single
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saving of \$2,000,000 for 20,000 motorists alone.

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this gigantic tire saving will be repeated by means of
Durable Threads.

No matter whether your present tires are new or old,
this book will put dollars in your pocket. If new, it
shows how to make them last three seasons instead
of one—10,000 miles instead of 3,000 to 5,000—if
old, rim cut or rut worn, it shows how to make
them last a whole extra season.

"From Hide to Highway" does not deal in gener-
alities, it is concrete—definite—and contains a copy
of the most remarkable money-back guarantee
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But why go into detail here when your copy of
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disappointment, and sacrifice on the part
of the youthful, honest, and ambitious
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Padre Coloma makes this life story one
of deep interest, and with it gives us the
interwoven destinies of other great his-
torical personages of the times. Physically
Don John was exceptionally handsome;
mentally he was well balanced and alert;
spiritually he was a devout churchman of
lofty ideals. He early developed the spirit
of the Crusader. He longed for conquest
that should add to his brother's glory.
He was content to shine in reflected light,
never making a move without consulting
the King.

The rebellion of the Moriscos of Gra-
nada in 1568 was the chance Don John
had waited for. His campaign against
them was the beginning of years of success-
ful fighting culminating in his wonderful
victory over the Turks at Lepanto. From
that time, however, Philip's unjust sus-
picious of his motives held him back from
further conquests. Don John's character
is disclosed in the fact that those who were
sent to watch and restrain his "undue
ambition" always ended by becoming his
devoted friends and allies. Pius V. and
Gregory XIII. had schemes whereby Don
John was to bring England back into the
fold of the Catholic Church, but Philip
thwarted them all by appointing him
Governor of Flanders and then failing to
support him in every way. With few
exceptions Don John was everything ad-
mirable in a man. The reader is distressed
at the neglect and injustice that saddened
his last years—years of impatient waiting,
honest ambition, and glorious opportuni-
ties that were not supported by the
brother whom he loved with steadfast
devotion.

Of all those royal persons from Charles
V. to Alphonso XII., whose bones lie
incased in splendid sarcophagi beneath
the grim old Escorial's pavement, none
awakens in the tourist half the interest
that is aroused by the structure which
holds Don John's remains. Thousands
have had their tears start as they stood
alongside that white marble tomb, on
which rests the warrior's recumbent fig-
ure, its marble hands grasping the sword
carried by Don John at Lepanto.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Torrey, Bradford. Field Days in California.
Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 235 Boston: Houghton
Mifflin Co. \$1.25 net.

To the several books of nature study
which Mr. Torrey has written the publish-
ers add now a new volume—regrettably
a memorial one, since the author did not
live to see its completion. The pleasant
essays which it contains will charm the
bird-lover. One may dip into its pages any-
where and find oneself in leisurely, amiable
conversation with a man of gentle spirit,
wide intelligence, and keen powers of
observation, who is constantly finding
fresh springs in life. It is good to linger in
the sunshine with him and listen to the
song of the bird and the ripple of the water-
falls.

**Rose, J. Holland. The Personality of Napole-
on.** 8vo. Pp. 383. New York: G. P. Putnam's
Sons. \$2.50 net.

It might well be imagined that the sub-
ject of Napoleon was exhausted, and if the
multiplicity of literature that has been

piled up on his name be taken as a test, this would be true. Professor Holland recognizes this truth, but he also comes into the field as a genuine *rédacteur*. He takes this mass of stuff and distils it, so that its essence is a sparkling product of pure and exhilarating fact. It must certainly be allowed that we have here a new description of Napoleon the truth of which is self-evident. In the first place, the work is eminently refreshing. We are brought down to the stern and wild scenery of Corsica, the feverish excitement of the Jacobin spirit, the almost insane war passion of the genius who had been fed on Arrian and Livy, and the records of Carlovingian conquest. Napoleon's career as a soldier is better known than his success as a legislator and a thinker, and those who wish to contemplate this great historic figure apart from his white horse and gray surtout would do well to study this delightful volume in which the learning of a scientific historian is combined with the skill of an accomplished essayist.

Parker, Gilbert, Complete Writings of. Imperial edition. Vol. IX and X. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 per vol.

Few new novels will be welcomed with more enthusiasm than these republished stories of Gilbert Parker. And those interested in this beautiful new edition of his works will add volumes IX and X to the collection with pride and satisfaction. Vol. IX contains "The Seats of the Mighty," an historical novel of the conquest of Canada, written most appropriately at a hotel in Mablethorpe called "The Book in Hand," in 1894-5. The first germ of the story came from "The Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo," a tiny volume found by Mr. Parker in Quebec, but the plot, characters, and general ideas are all imaginative. "The book," says its author, "has a position, perhaps, not wholly deserved, but it has crystallized some elements in the life of the continent of America, the history of France and England, and of the British Empire which may serve here and there to inspire the love of things done for the sake of a nation rather than the welfare of an individual." Vol. X, "The Battle of the Strong," is a "protest and a deliverance," a breaking away from Canada as a background, a determination, on the part of the author, to fulfil himself and to take no instruction except those of his own conscience, impulse, and conviction. "The Battle of the Strong" is a story of Jersey, and is not without faithful historical elements, but the book is essentially a romance, in which character was not meant to be submerged by incident. It was this story that brought Mr. Parker out of the tyranny of the field in which he had first sought a hearing.

A Dictionary of Automobile Terms. By Albert L. Clough. New York. The Horseless Age Company.

Mr. Clough presents his book as a serious endeavor to give in alphabetical order the terminology daily applied to motor-cars. It is, he believes, the first work of the kind to be compiled. Every year thousands of people who become interested in motor-cars are introduced to a nomenclature that is peculiar to the automobile industry, but quite foreign to them. Heretofore they have been unable to secure an intelligent guide. Mr. Clough's work will be found an open sesame to this technical



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The telephone converts the spoken words into silent electrical impulses.

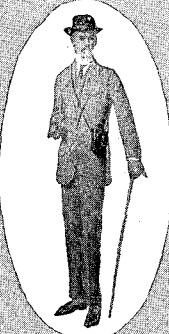
In a single Bell telephone cable, a hundred conversations can be carried side by side without interference, and then distributed to as many different cities and towns throughout the land. Each conversation is led through a system of wire pathways to its proper destination, and whispers its message into a waiting ear.

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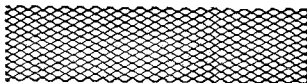
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vocabulary. The task he set himself, involving as it did much mechanical and electrical description, was by no means an easy one. He has accomplished it with remarkable skill. He is especially to be commended for having avoided technical phraseology. The use of plain terms throughout the book will commend it to all who wish to inform themselves on the terminology of automobile engineering. The thoroughness which characterizes the work is shown under such words as *carburetor*, where twenty-five relative terms are treated; *motor*, of which forty different types are described; and *tire*, where forty-five allied terms are considered. This book should become indispensable alike to the prospective purchaser and to the owner of a car.

Woolcombe, H. S. Beneath the Southern Cross. 8vo, pp. 165. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.35 net.

This is the pleasantly written book of travels in which the chaplain to the Archbishop of York details his impressions of the inhabitants and scenery he became acquainted with during a tour through Australasia and South Africa. The author of course was particularly interested in the life of the Church of England missionaries and English settlers, but he makes some important additions to knowledge of the aborigines. The narrative is graphic and quite personal. It reads like a series of familiar letters. The photographic illustrations are good and numerous.

Birge, Julius C. The Awakening of the Desert. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 429. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

This is the story of a long expedition made in prairie days more than forty years ago across the plains from Wisconsin to Salt Lake City through the region of the great American Desert. This adventure was undertaken in 1866, remembered as one of the "bloody years" in Indian affairs, and many anecdotes of frontier life are told. Especially remarkable is the sane, detailed, reflective picture of life as it was lived on one of the countless "treks" that marked the expansion of America westward and that are as characteristic of that day as were the expeditions of Cook, Drake, and De Gama in theirs. Life in the West had rugged aspects in those days which melodrama has stamped on popular ideas of the West. But Mr. Birge writes as one who has seen at first hand and lived much before the record was cast into final shape, and the proper dignity of the narrative gives weight to his words. Thus the book indirectly casts light on the period covered in Miss Coman's "Economic Beginnings of the Far West." But one would very much wish to be sure of how far the record is to be taken verbatim and how much is artistic atmosphere. We should like to have a preface telling us who Mr. Birge is and how the details of the vivid narrative of so long ago were preserved. Till this is known its usefulness to students of the period will be uncertain. As a picture it is vivid and very enjoyable.

Brawley, Benjamin Griffith. A Short History of the American Negro. 8vo, pp. 247. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

The history of the expatriated Africans and their descendants in this country is one of profound interest, and this little volume summarizes that history in a clear

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and sympathetic narrative. It is not very generally known that altho England was a leading agent in the slave-trade in the early years of the eighteenth century, it was prehaps the decision of Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of England, made in 1772, that as soon as a slave set his foot on the soil of England he became free, that started the work of Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce. But all the great leaders of American statesmanship were for the abolition of slavery—Patrick Henry, Washington, Jefferson, and the rest. It was left to Lincoln to realize their ideas.

Mr. Brawley pays especial attention to the negro question since the Proclamation of Emancipation. He treats the question from a political, social, religious, and educational standpoint. We expect to find this work adopted as a text-book in our public schools, for the young would derive from it many lessons of value and much historical information.

Goodrich, Joseph King. The Coming Mexico. 12mo, pp. 230. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

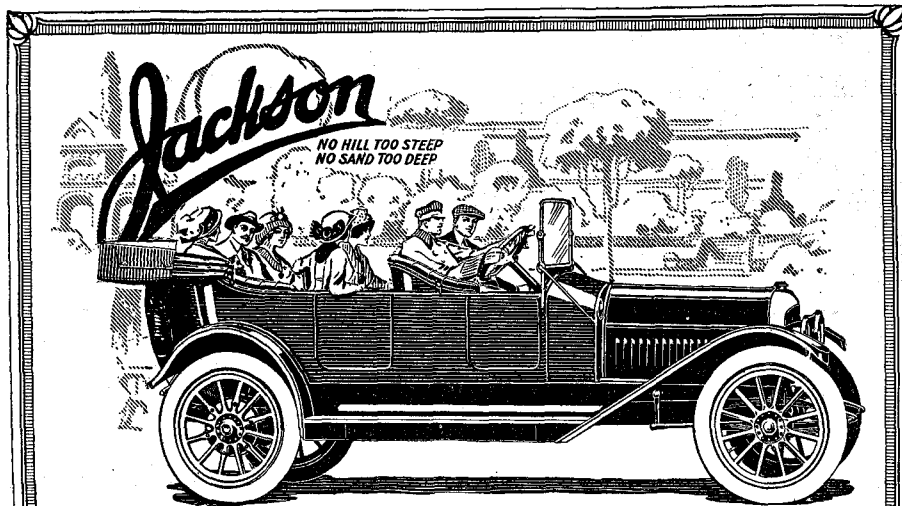
The title of this work is sadly misleading. Mr. Goodrich tells us nothing about Mexico's future which must be based upon some political foundation, and from politics he keeps strictly aloof. But we learn here, what we may learn from a hundred volumes, about "Ancient Mexico," "Physical Mexico," "Prehistoric Mexico," and "The Coming of the Spaniards." There we are told of "Mexico for the Archeologist, the Antiquarian, the Collector of Curios," "The Wealth of Mexico," "Industrial and Municipal Development." There is nothing whatever of the coming Mexico, and we are tempted to echo the words of *Lear*, "Nothing can come of nothing—speak again." As a compendious account of the resources of this land of Aztecs and the Toltecs, its capture by the bold *conquistador* Cortez, its rebellion against Spain, and its present relations with the United States, the volume may be found useful and convenient.

Home University Library. Edited by Herbert Fisher, Gilbert Murray, and others. 7 volumes. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Cloth, 50 cents net each.

These volumes, the newest addition to the Home University Library, raise the number of volumes thus far issued to sixty-four. The subjects here treated include Napoleon, German literature, Newspapers, and Dr. Samuel Johnson. The writers have been selected with judgment. Varied as the topics are, and differing materially as does the character of the writing, one can not fail to note an excellent level as generally maintained.

Payson, George Shipman. The Vital and Victorious Faith of Christ. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.

A thoroughly orthodox and evangelical statement of the claims and teachings of Christianity as the early Reformers knew it and taught it. To-day, the day of doubt, question, and unrest, these ten sermons will be found to breathe a spirit of piety and devotion very different from the barren intellectualism which is now so much in vogue. "The Faith of Christ," "Love in Sacrifice," "The Lamb of God," "Temptation," "Meekness and Manliness," "Pain



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and Peace"—such are the most salient subjects of a series which will bring refreshment and comfort to many minds.

Wilson, Woodrow. Mere Literature. 8vo, pp. 94. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

There should be no doubt of a ready demand for this limited edition of minor writings by President Wilson that date from 1891, 1893, and 1896, and which were reprinted in book form with other essays in 1896. Of that volume the present one contains three papers only. These are entitled, respectively: "Mere Literature," "The Author Himself," and "On an Author's Choice of Company." They form an addition to the Riverside Press editions of notable writings. Only 550 copies have been printed. The paper is of fine quality and the type large.

Guizot, François P. G. The History of France from the Earliest Times to the Outbreak of the Revolution. Abridged from Robert Black's Translation of Guizot's Larger History, with Chronological Index, Historical and Genealogical Tables, Portraits, etc., by Gustave Masson. 8vo, pp. 613. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.75.

Guizot's history of France has so long been held in general esteem as one of the best of all French histories that a condensation of it into one volume was cordially welcomed when first made many years ago. Mr. Masson, when he undertook this condensation, dated his preface from Harrow-on-the-Hill, the English school in which Byron and Sir Robert Peel were schoolmates. It has long been recognized as the best one-volume history of France extant. For such a work the need is constant. This new printing of it scarcely needs an introduction to the public. Only its existence needs to be made known.

Richards, G. E. The Louvre. 18mo, pp. 107. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Flitch, J. E. Crawford. The National Gallery. 18mo, pp. 144. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

These volumes are two in a series called the "National Treasures Series." They deal in compact form, first, with the history of the buildings referred to, and then in brief chapters with the artistic treasures they contain, these being arranged, as to the National Gallery volume, with reference to the schools of painting represented in it, and as to the Louvre, with reference to the paintings, sculptures, potteries, furniture, etc. Each volume is illustrated and should prove helpful to travelers.

Kimball, Kate F. An English Cathedral Journey. Illustrated with photographs. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50.

Miss Kimball, the executive secretary of the Chautauqua organization, originally prepared nearly all this matter as a course of reading in *The Chautauquan*. Eight cathedrals have chapters with illustrations devoted to them. An additional chapter deals with Westminster Abbey, and an introductory one discusses "some characteristics of cathedral architecture in England." The text is prepared along good lines. The illustrations are unusually excellent; they are also numerous. Valuable and well-considered notes are appended to each chapter, and there is a bibliography, with a glossary of architectural terms. Altogether the book is one quite in a class by itself as to cathedrals, and should be well received.

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FICTION OF THE SEASON

Following is a correct list of the fiction published since January 1 by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott Co. of Philadelphia. In the list given in our issue of May 3 as that of Messrs. Lippincott's were by accident included several books that are not theirs:

COMFORT, WILL LEVINGTON—"The Road of Living Men." \$1.25 net.

DEJEANS, ELIZABETH—"The House of Thane." \$1.25 net.

HUTCHINSON, EDITH STOTESBURY—"A Pair of Little Patent Leather Boots." \$1.50 net.

LUTZ, GRACE L. H.—"Lo, Michael!" \$1.25 net.

MARRIOTT, CRITTENDEN—"Sally Castleton, Southerner." \$1.25 net.

MARTIN, HELEN R.—"The Parasite." \$1.25 net.

SCOTT, JOHN REED—"The Unforgiving Offender." \$1.25 net.

WELLS, CAROLYN—"The Maxwell Mystery." \$1.25 net.

The list of Messrs. J. B. Browne & Co. of Chicago for the season is as follows:

CURTIS, ISABEL GORDON—"The Lapse of Enoch Wentworth." \$1.25 net.

APLINGTON, KATE A.—"Pilgrims of the Plains." \$1.25 net.

HALSEY, FORREST—"The Slain." \$1.25 net.

PICKETT, LA SALLE CARBELL—"The Bugles of Gettysburg." \$1 net.

Mitchell Kennerly has on his list the novels named below:

LEVERSON, ADA—"Tenterhooks." \$1.35 net.

MIDDLETON, RICHARD—"The Ghost Ship." \$1.50 net.

MIDDLETON, RICHARD—"The Day Before Yesterday." \$1.50 net.

HARRÉ, T. EVERETT—"The Eternal Maiden." \$1.20 net.

ANONYMOUS (Author of "Mastering Flame")—"Ashes of Incense." \$1.20 net.

FIGGIS, DARRELL—"Broken Ares." \$1.35 net.

GRAHAM, WINIFRED—"The Enemy of Woman." \$1.35 net.

BOJER, JOHAN—"Treacherous Ground." \$1.35 net.

TREVENA, JOHN—"Wintering Hay." \$1.35 net.

WOODS, ALICE—"The Thicket." \$1.20 net.

HUTCHINSON, A. S. M.—"Once Aboard the Luger." (6th edition.) \$1.30 net.

LAWRENCE, D. H.—"The Trespasser." \$1.25 net.

HARRIS, FRANK—"Unpath'd Waters." \$1.25 net.

"The Genealogical and Encyclopedic History of the Wheeler Family" is the title of a work to be put to press in June by the American College of Genealogy, New York. It will contain 35,000 names and cover a period of nearly 300 years of American history. It will comprize records of all branches of the family in America and historical material pertaining to the family in the old world. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of California University, writes the Foreword; Prof. James Rignall Wheeler, of Columbia University, is literary editor, and Edward J. Wheeler, editor of *Current Opinion*, is biographical editor.

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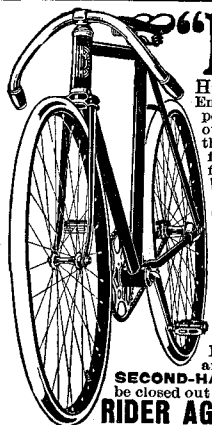
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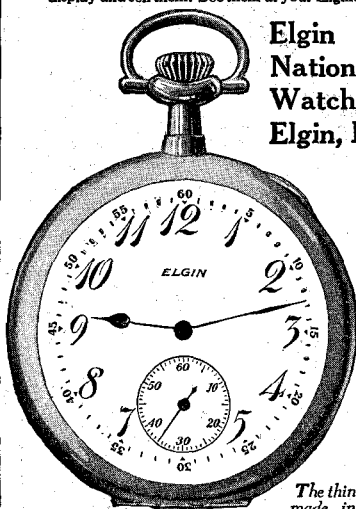
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CURRENT POETRY

NOWADAYS nearly every poet has a message. By sonnets we are urged to abolish child-labor, by ballads to marvel at the progress of science, and by odes to give our support to the poet's favorite economic or political belief. Even when the poet is not endeavoring to teach us a lesson he is, in all probability, calling our attention to his own love affair, his own sorrow, or his own aspiration. These things are, of course, proper functions of poetry; it is well that the maker of verses shall give utterance to his most firmly held beliefs and intensely felt emotions. Still, after reading a large number of the strongly didactic and subjective poems that are so plentiful in England and America to-day, it is pleasant to come upon a poem which exists simply to express a beautiful idea. Verse may legitimately be used occasionally as a substitute for painting, to make a picture and to add to it an imaginative splendor that paint and brush can not give. The first two poems we quote have this pictorial quality. "Street-lamps" (which we take from *Munsey's Magazine*) is particularly interesting since it is the work of a poet who excels in verse of a very different sort—verse that is argumentative, usually Socialistic. In these lines he gives to an exquisite impression simple and effective expression. The third line is not altogether satisfactory—"harnessed sire" seems like a desperate attempt to match "leagues of fire." But, as a whole, the poem is admirably made. "Gusty flowers of light" is a charming metaphor.

Street-lamps

BY HARRY KEMP

I do not sing those guttering leagues of fire
That flare against the stars and make them pale,
Of whom the lightning is the harnessed sire;
Of low-ranged, lesser lights I tell the tale.

Softly they take their being one by one
From the lamplighter's hand, after the sun
Has dropt to dusk.

Like little flowers they bloom,
Set in long rows amidst the growing gloom.
Who he who lights them is I do not know,
Except that every eve, with footfall slow
And regular, he passes by my room
And sets his gusty flowers of light abloom.

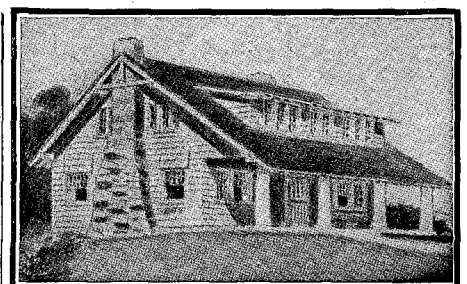
Mr. Wheeler's sonnet contains that excellent and rare thing in poetry, a new idea. The metaphor is well sustained and receives its appropriate extension in the sestet. It appears in *The Outlook*.

Night's Mardi Gras

BY EDWARD J. WHEELER

Night is the true democracy. When day
Like some great monarch with his train has
passed,

In regal pomp and splendor to the last,
The stars troop forth along the Milky Way,



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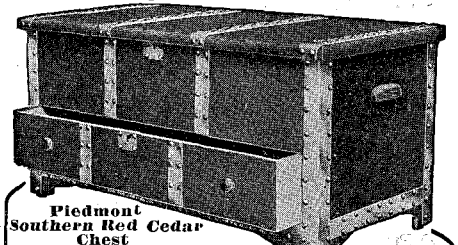
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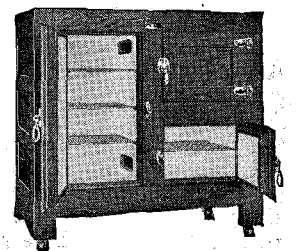


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A jostling crowd, in radiant disarray,
 On heaven's broad boulevard in pageants vast.
 And things of earth, the hunted and outcast,
 Come from their haunts and hiding-places; 'yea,
 Even from the nooks and crannies of the mind
 Visions uncouth and vagrant fancies start,
 And specters of dead joy, that shun the light,
 And impotent regrets and terrors blind,
 Each one, in form grotesque, playing its part
 In the fantastic Mardi Gras of Night.

Here is a poem that has certainly no new idea. The death of Pan has been debated by poets for many centuries. But Mr. Starbuck's verse is so musical and so full of the very spirit of spring that it is pleasant reading in spite of the fact that the theme is well worn. We take it from *The Independent*.

Pipes of Pan

BY VICTOR STARBUCK

O Pan, I hear thy music blow
 Among the misty hills of morn:
 No more doth Triton sound his horn.
 Apollo died full long ago,
 As legend saith, when Christ was born.
 Yet still, so long as streamlets flow,
 While branches sway and grasses grow,
 When sunrise sets the world aglow
 I hear thy merry music blow
 Among the misty hills of morn.

O Pan, I hear thy pipings pour
 From shadowy dells at hush of noon,
 When through the cloud-flecked skies of June
 The fleet-winged swallows dip and soar,
 And shrill cicadas softly croon.
 Deserted lies the mountain-shore,
 By white-limbed naiads loved of yore;
 And Marsyas leads the dance no more;
 Yet still thine airy pipings pour
 From shadowy dells at hush of noon.

O Pan, I hear thy pipes complain
 At dusk along the river edge,
 When zephyrs sway the whispering sedge:
 The Elder Gods come not again;
 No more shall Vulcan clang his sledge,
 And thou alone dost still remain;
 Yet still I hear thy pipes complain
 In flutings of the autumn rain,
 Or when the lights of evening wane
 At dusk, among the swaying sedge.

Gilbert K. Chesterton has written very little serious verse of late. His great output of prose can leave him but little time for verse. The poem which we quote (from *The New Witness*) has not the splendid magic of "The White Horse," but it has that intellectual appeal which is in everything that Mr. Chesterton writes and there are many of those paradoxes which in his hands become much more than rhetorical tricks.

The Crusader Returns from Captivity

BY GILBERT K. CHESTERTON

I have come forth alive from the land of purple
 and poison and glamour,
 Where the charm is strong as the torture; being
 chosen to change the mind;
 Torture of wordless dance and wineless feast
 without clamor,
 Palace hidden in palace, garden with garden
 behind.
 Women veiled in the sun, or bare as brass in the
 shadows,
 And the endless eyeless patterns where each thing
 seems an eye.
 —And my stride is on Cæsar's sand where it slides
 to the English meadows
 To the last low woods of Sussex and the road that
 goes to Rye.

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The contract price for the brickwork, including

Hy-tex Brick

and labor, was \$1465.00. The contract bid for the walls as if built of frame was \$1137.71. The stone sills and trim in the brick house cost \$102.00, making the excess of the brick walls over frame only \$429.29.

Contract bids for the same house showed the excess cost of brick to be \$610.19 in Indianapolis, \$671.29 in Omaha, \$755.02 in Philadelphia, \$771.70 in Cleveland and \$855.00 in Minneapolis. The average excess of brick in these representative cities was \$682.08. The greatest excess of brick amounted to only 8.6%, the least 4.4% and the average 6.9%.

Except stone, which is more expensive than brick, costs of all other forms of construction lie between the 13-inch solid brick wall and frame.

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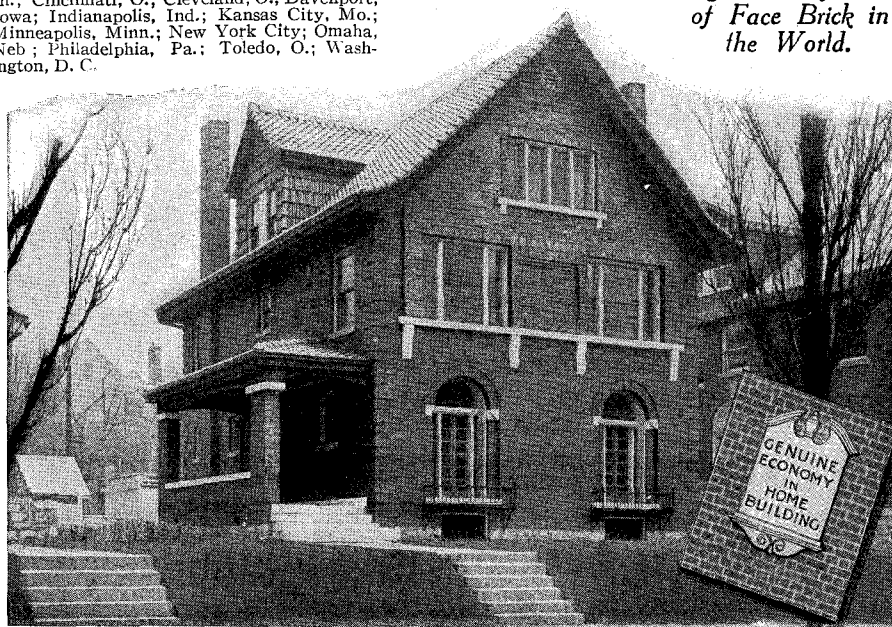
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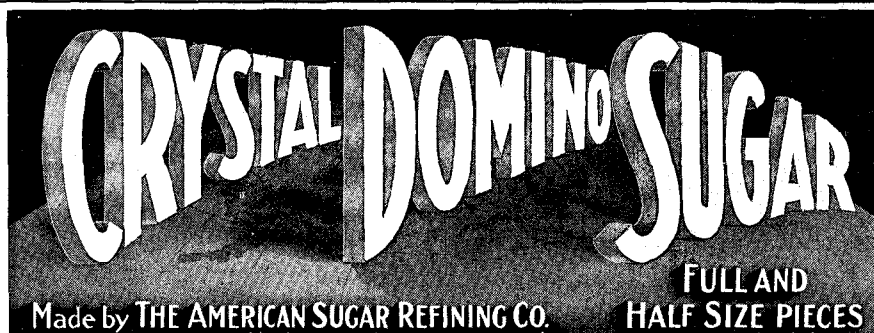


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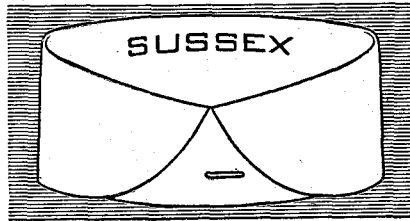


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In the cool and careless woods the eyes of the
Eunuchs burned not,
But the wild hawk went before me, being free to
return or roam,
The hills had broad unconscious backs; and the
tree-tops turned not,
And the huts were heedless of me: and I knew I
was at home.

And I saw my lady afar and her holy freedom upon
her,
A head without veil, averted, and not to be turned
with charms,
And I heard above bannerets blown the intolerant
trumpets of honor,
That usher with iron laughter the coming of
Christian arms.

My shield hangs stainless still; but I shall not go
where they praise it,
A sword is still at my side, but I shall not ride with
the King.
Only to walk and to walk and to stun my soul and
amaze it,
A day with the stone and the sparrow and every
marvelous thing.

I have trod the curves of the Crescent, in the maze
of them that adore it,
Curved around doorless chambers and unbidden
abodes,
But I walk in the maze no more; on the sign of the
cross I swore it,
The wild white cross of freedom, the sign of the
white cross-roads.

And the land shall leave me or take, and the
Woman take me or leave me,
There shall be no more Night, or nightmares seen
in a glass;
But Life shall hold me alone, and Death shall
never deceive me
As long as I walk in England in the lanes that let
me pass.

The English language is not suited to
those verse forms which depend on the
length of syllables rather than upon accent;
still there are some successful attempts to
write English verse after the manner of
Greeks and Romans. A notable example
of this in recent years is found in the
Sapphics of Bliss Carman. The following
poem is written in what might be termed
modified Sapphics. The melodious lines do
not suffer because of their lack of rime. It
appears in the May *Smart Set*.

A Spring Afternoon

BY LOUIS UNTERMAYER

The world's running over with laughter,
With whispers, strange fervors and April—
There's a smell in the air as if meadows
Were under our feet.

Spring smiles at the commonest waysides,
But she pours out her heart to the city;
As one woman might to another,
Who meet after years

. . . Primroses, pinks, and gardenias
Shame the gray town and its squalor—
Windows are flaming with jonquils,
Fires of gold!

Out of a florist's some pansies
Peer at the crowd, like the faces
Of solemnly mischievous children
Going to bed

. . . And, like a challenge of trumpets,
The Spring and its impulse goes through me—
Breezes and flowers and people
Sing in my blood

Breezes and flowers and people—
And under it all, oh, beloved,
Out of the song and the sunshine,
Rises your face!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DIAGNOSING MEXICO'S CASE

AFTER all that has been printed in the newspapers about the Mexican situation during the past two years and a half, what actually ails the so-called republic continues to be a mystery to a great many people on this side of the Rio Grande. Everybody knows a good deal about the revolution and some of the men who have figured conspicuously in it, but fragmentary information naturally gives vague or mixed impressions. John Kenneth Turner, who, before the revolution, wrote a sensational series of articles under the general title, "Barbarous Mexico," which ran for a time in a popular monthly magazine, and who followed the Madero campaign closely and was jailed for several days by Huerta after Madero was slain, attempts to analyze the situation in an article for *The Metropolitan Magazine*. Being somewhat of a radical himself, Mr. Turner writes from the revolutionist viewpoint, but his handling of the subject is by no means hectic. He says that notwithstanding some strong American suspicions to the contrary, Mexicans are human beings like the rest of us, and their wants, their ambitions, and their motives for endeavor are the same as ours. And he assures us that, unlettered as many of them are, the men who have been fighting with guns, "and will continue to fight," know as definitely what they want as any equal number of Americans marching peaceably to the ballot-box on election day know what they want. Mr. Turner thinks the key to the trouble can be given in one word—feudalism. Diaz, who kept the old régime alive by swift and frequent killings, was not overthrown by battles, we are told, but by the almost unanimous opposition of all classes. Nor was the revolution that drove Diaz into exile fought to put Madero in the Presidential chair; it was a spontaneous uprising of the people to put an end to conditions which had become intolerable. Mr. Turner gives his explanation of why Madero failed:

The revolution of 1910 failed to realize the ideals. Its leaders failed to carry out their promises. The government was changed. President Diaz gave place to President Madero. But the system remained the same. Madero was a "good man," but the Mexicans were not looking for a good man merely. They wanted things, and certain things. When Madero arrived in triumph in the capital, he was met with a storm of approbation such as had never greeted any previous hero of Mexico. The reason was that in the minds of the people he embodied the ideals of the revolution. For several months there was almost peace in Mexico. Then the fighting began again. If the revolution that drove Diaz into exile was justified, then the subsequent revolution against Madero was

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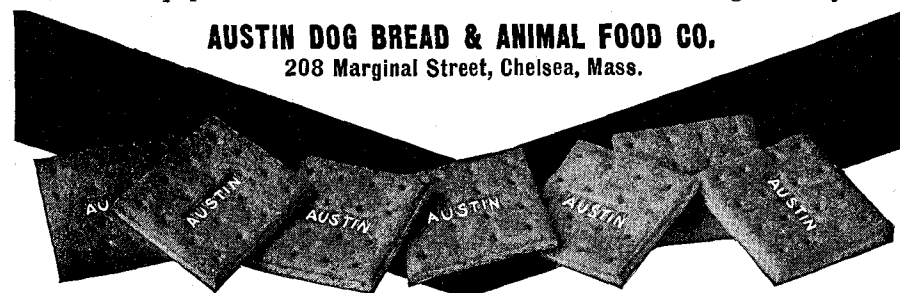
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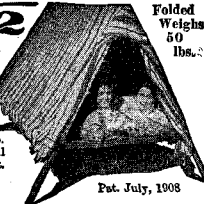
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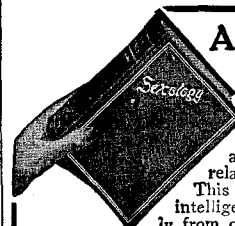
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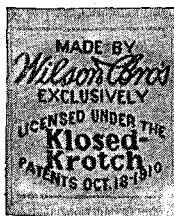
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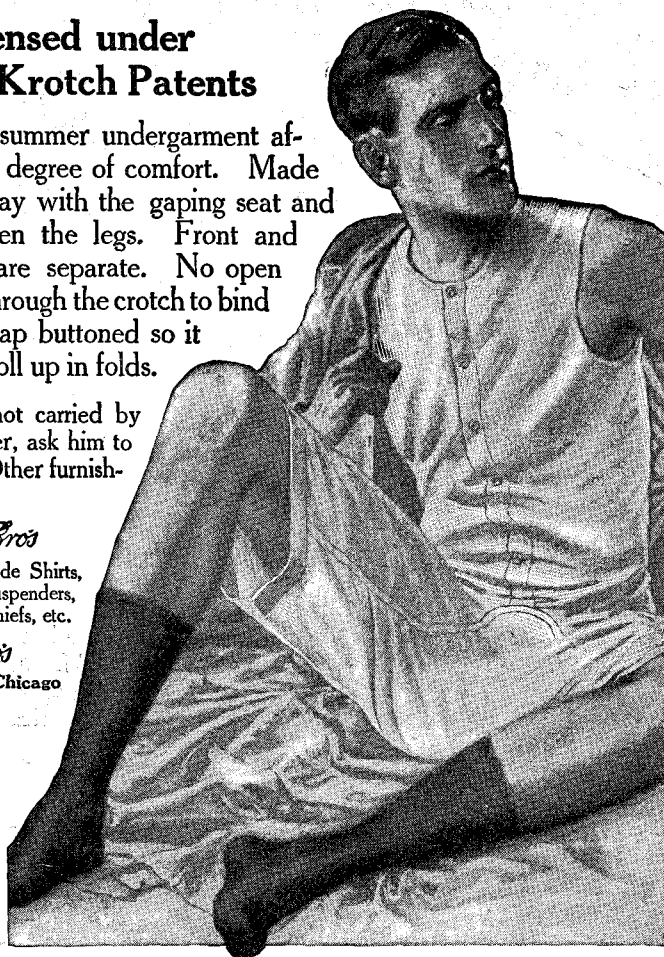
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justified; for it was fought with precisely the same program, it was proclaimed not as a new revolution but as a continuation of the old, and it was begun only after it became certain that Madero would not carry out the program. I am referring now to the revolution of Zapata, Orozco, Salazar, and their friends, not to the reactionary affair which their revolution unfortunately made possible, the affair of Diaz and Huerta.

Does this mean, then, that Madero was a failure, that his government was a failure?

If Madero had given place to better men, instead of to worse; if his death had brought Mexico nearer to a solution of her problems, instead of taking her farther away, I could condemn him with a better heart. Certainly he never committed any crime that would justify his being shot like a dog in the night. Twelve days before the treason that liberated Felix Diaz from prison, Madero talked to me enthusiastically for an hour explaining his policies. He convinced me that he was a man of some sincerity, tho he could not convince me that he was a success. On February 8, I was not thinking highly of Madero. Since his assassination it is difficult for me to think of him except as an angel of light.

But the melancholy end of a man, or even his personal qualities, must not be permitted to warp the judgment as to his work. His work must be judged by—his work. Madero did some good things. On the whole, he and his government were a failure. Madero would perhaps have done very well as President of the United States in a quiet era. But he was not big enough and brave enough to face squarely the stormy needs of Mexico. His enemies said that he betrayed the revolution, and they made out a strong case. But that he betrayed the revolution out of wanton dishonesty I do not believe. He yielded somewhat to personal ambition, no doubt. Beyond that he was simply not equal to the influences that were put about him. Probably no man of Madero's class could have risen to the occasion. The President of Mexico in that hour should have been not only strong and brave, as one man in millions, but a poor man, one without financial or family or social ties to make him afraid of going too far with the people. The only crisis in our own history that can be compared even remotely with the Mexican crisis is the one that was met by Abraham Lincoln. When I cogitate upon the sort of president that was needed—and is still needed—to lead Mexico out of the wilderness, my mind runs back to Lincoln, who, in defiance of vested rights, of written law, and of civil procedure, by one stroke of the pen set free four million slaves in order to strike at the sectional strife that was threatening to make two countries out of one.

But let us get down to definite detail to this thing that is the matter with Mexico.

Land holdings are concentrated to a greater degree in Mexico to-day than they were in France in 1789. Seven thousand families hold practically all the arable land. If the distribution were proportionately the same as it is in the United States, one million Mexican families would be in possession of titles to landed property. In the state of Morelos, the center of the Zapatist revolt, twelve *hacendados* (proprietors) own nine-tenths of the farming

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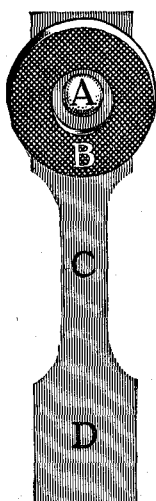
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property. In Chihuahua, the center of the agrarian revolution in the north, the Terrazas family holds nearly twenty million acres, which comprize nearly all the tillable soil of that state. The greater portion of the state of Yucatan is held by thirty men, kings of sisal hemp. The territory of Quintana Roo, which is double the size of Massachusetts, is divided among eight companies. When I visited Madero on January 27, he unrolled a map of Lower California showing the land gifts of General Diaz. That territory, equal in area to Alabama, had been sold in five vast tracts for about three-fifths of a cent an acre.

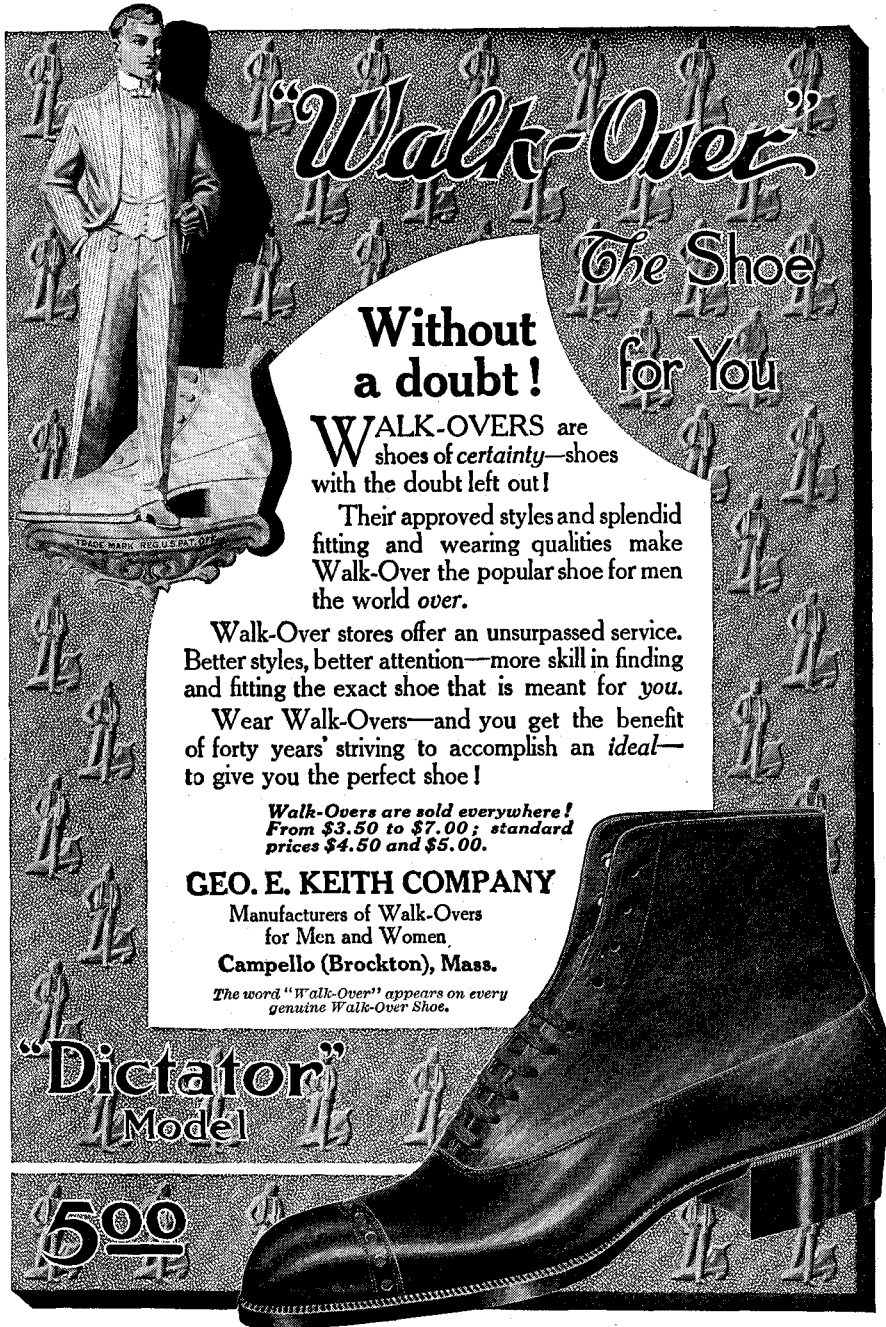
In this country the farmer is, as a rule, a humble person, and the typical farm is a hundred and sixty acres; in Mexico the farmer is like a feudal baron and his acres frequently run into millions. We read on:

In a news dispatch regarding the operations of the rebels, which recently appeared in the Mexican papers, it was casually mentioned that on one farm in the state of Puebla, the Atencingo, the rebels had burned two million pesos' worth of sugar cane. If the crop standing in the fields was worth two million pesos, how much might the farm itself be worth?

Instead of showing a tendency to break up, this system has been steadily growing stronger. Always, since the rule of Spain was fastened upon Mexico, land has been held in huge tracts, and there have been feudal lords and serfs. But in Spanish times and later, after the independence, a considerable proportion of the common people had farms of their own, which insured them a fair measure of freedom. Under Diaz nearly all of these small holdings were swept away. The big farm reached out and swallowed the small farm beside it. The big farm grew larger and larger. The big farm did not need the new ground for purposes of production. Indeed, production was only a remote consideration. Invariably only a small fraction of the million-acre farms is cultivated. The big farm grabbed the little farm for two reasons: first and most important, to prevent the people from working for themselves—that is, to leave them no other means of livelihood except to become peons on the big farm; second, for speculative purposes.

The result of this land concentration was to give to Mexico a system analogous in all of the essentials to the feudalism of Europe in the sixteenth century. The authorities, state and local, civil and military, were the same unquestioning servants of the *hacendado* as they had been of the feudal lord. The power of the *hacendado* was even greater, if possible, the exploitation more severe. The *hacendado* possess not only the right of the first night, the power to pay or withhold pay at will, the power to dictate the daily living of the peon to the final detail, but also, practically speaking, the power of life and death itself. In the capital was a written constitution which proclaimed that all men were free, but to a man who owned a million acres and ten thousand peons this constitution meant nothing—and it meant nothing to the peons.

The peons of Mexico are weak and ignorant, yes. It is not because they were made so by an all-wise creator, but because they are serfs. Serfs have always been weak and ignorant, and always will be so.



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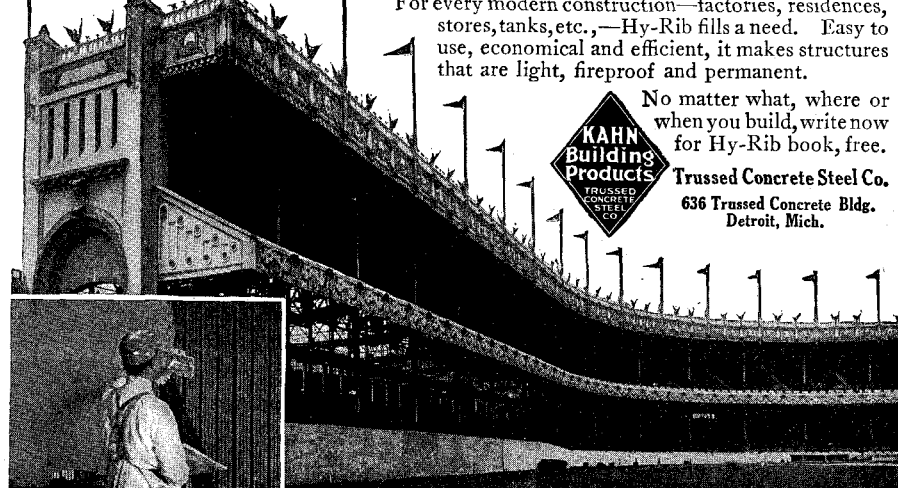
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They are not serfs because they are weak and ignorant; they are weak and ignorant because they are serfs. It is the custom to put the blame for the shortcomings of these peons upon the peons themselves. If persons are to be blamed why not blame the *hacendados*, for it is they, and not the peons, who order the lives of the peons?

The blame cannot properly be placed upon either, but upon the system of feudalism, which produces the same results wherever found.

The result of the system is that the country has fallen far behind other nations in practically everything that stands for progress. While the well-to-do never have to worry, they are failing to take advantage of their opportunities for developing the natural resources, and the poor are becoming poorer all the time. Millions of acres of fine land lie fallow and the farming implements and agricultural methods generally are far behind the times. Many of the rich families live in foreign countries, and there are about 3,000,000 people at home who are classed as people; the other 12,000,000 are classed as cattle, so far as furnishing a home market is concerned. Mr. Turner goes on:

While more than half the population are peons, the peons are never numerous enough to supply the demand for them. So where it is desired to rush production the *envanchado*, or snaring system, is resorted to. The poorer classes of the towns and cities are kidnaped, or they are tricked into going to the plantations. There they are driven and beaten and starved to death in a most hideous manner. At least a quarter of a million of Mexico's population before the passing of General Diaz fell properly within the category of chattel slaves.

When the revolution of 1910 broke out a *hacendado* in the state of Oaxaca was reported in the newspapers as having telegraphed to General Diaz offering to help put down the revolt. The story was that this man pledged himself to furnish as soldiers from his *haciendas*, fully armed, 50,000 peons.

Whether or not this story is true I do not know. Certainly the man never delivered the goods. About that time the peons the country over were deciding to fight, not for their masters, but for themselves.

So feudalism in Mexico has proved a failure, not only in its effects upon the peons, the common people, but in its effects upon the country in general, upon production, upon business. The conditions that I have sketched caused the revolution of 1910. These are the conditions that the "Plan of San Luis Potosi," the program of the revolution, written by Francisco I. Madero, promised partially to correct.

Make no mistake. Madero did not promise to break up all the large *haciendas* in the country and divide them among the people. But everywhere the people were told that the triumph of the revolution would give them lands, and they fought with that understanding. Madero did not go that far. He was a large land-owner himself. He promised only to give back the lands that had been wrested from the people by force or fraud during the administration of Diaz. If he had carried out that

program it would have meant a long step in the solution of Mexico's immediate problems. Neither Zapata nor Orozco nor any of the other more prominent of the agrarian rebel chiefs would have turned against him, and no doubt he would have been alive and President of Mexico to-day.

Even General Diaz, when it was too late, admitted that agrarian wrongs were at the bottom of the revolt against him and promised to take immediate steps to alleviate them. Limantour, when there seemed a possibility of his becoming President *ad interim*, took a similar stand, and drew up some tentative plans for reform. Nevertheless, Madero, who rose to power through the revolution, deliberately repudiated its most important promise.

There is a defense of Madero, oft repeated, that says he was never given time to carry out the land program. But he was given ample time to show that he did not intend to carry it out. In truth, Madero began to "trim" from the moment the Presidency came near enough for him to grasp frantically for it. When I asked him plainly why he had turned his back on the agrarian plank, he replied: "Why, you know that one of the terms of the peace was that we should recognize as legal all the acts of the Diaz Government relating to property, and after that it was impossible to do anything."

An abortive peace that, which made impossible the chief promise of the revolution!

Madero's generals saw this, but for the time being Madero quieted objection by saying that the end sought would be found through "other means." And had Madero meant what he said, perhaps this would not have been impossible. One of these "other means," of somewhat doubtful value, suggested at the time, was that the Government buy up large tracts of land and distribute them among the people. Upon taking office Madero rejected this scheme and "trimmed" some more. "What we shall do," he declared, "will be to tax these unused lands so highly that the owners will be forced to sell."

Hardly a satisfactory arrangement for one who is looking for the return of stolen property!

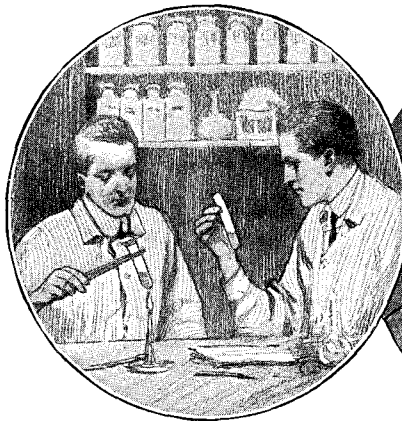
But even this plan was not heard of again.

It has been said that it was necessary for Madero to wait for Congress to act, and that Congress would do nothing.

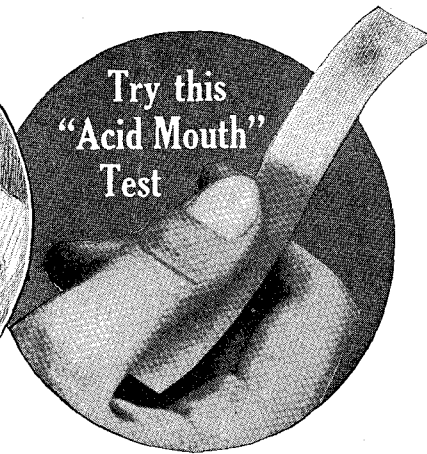
The point is not well taken. In the first place, an agrarian bill sent to Congress by the administration would have passed, as the military bills were passed. But the administration sent no agrarian bill to Congress. In the second place, an agrarian law was not a necessity. Illegal possession of land can be corrected by ordinary process of the ordinary courts, peace terms or no peace terms. Had Madero favored the return of the stolen lands the state courts would have attended to the details.

But Madero did not want this done. He went to playing for the political support of the land barons. Soon he was openly saying that the Plan of San Luis Potosi was impracticable. The land policy that Madero actually developed, and the only one, was to dispatch soldiers to kill the rightful owners of the land and to protect the barons in their possession of stolen property.

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the medal. The men who had fought for Madero had been promised lands. Tens of thousands had been promised their own particular lands, and by Madero himself. Thousands had actually taken possession of their lands and were preparing to cultivate them. Thousands of slaves, liberated during the fighting, were in possession of guns. When these people were told that the promises of the revolution meant nothing, that those on the lands must get off the lands, that the former peons must become peons again, that the slaves must return to their slavery, what could you expect them to do?

What would you have done?

Well, if you had done it, you would have been called a bandit.

I am confident that neither Huerta nor Felix Diaz can bring peace to Mexico, because these men are further away from the people, in their sympathies and their affiliations, than was Madero himself. Their promises may help the fighting in some localities for a time, but in the end they will give no relief and the revolution will go on.

THE STORMY PETREL OF THE REICHSTAG

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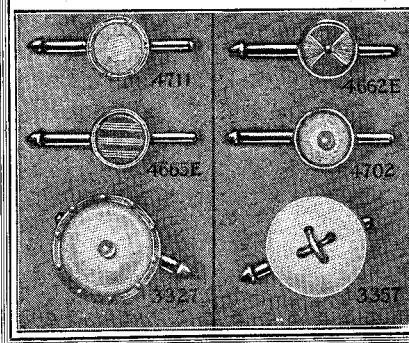
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with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the border a lot of literature that was illicit in the Czar's Empire. He was a young lawyer at that time, but despite his limited experience in handling large cases Liebknecht turned the trial into a huge political indictment of the Prusso-German régime. It was regarded as a splendid piece of political agitation, if we are to believe an anonymous writer in the London *Daily News*, who seems to be none too friendly to the German Government. Our informant says:

It was, perhaps, this trial which induced Herr Liebknecht to become, so to speak, the champion enemy of the Prussian régime, and of all that it connotes—Junkerdom, militarism, Hohenzollern autocracy, and so forth. An excellent speaker, tho not an orator, with a temperament full of enthusiasm and fire, highly educated and well read, tho far from being a theorist and "philosopher," as so many highly educated Germans are, Herr Liebknecht threw himself now into an agitation against the military caste, and soon became the foremost leader in the campaign for the conquest of universal suffrage to the Prussian Landtag—that bulwark of Prussian domination in Germany.

His antimilitarist agitation had for its special object to educate the youth of the working class in the spirit of peace and internationalism; but he also went so far as to suggest propaganda in the barracks and among the army generally, after the manner of the French antimilitarists, for which, however, he never gained the sympathy of his fellow-Socialists. With regard to the Prussian franchise, he was one of the first (sharing in this respect the honor with Herr Bernstein, his antipode in the party) to urge the ultimate application of the general strike as a means of compelling the Prussian Government to abandon "the most wretched of all electoral laws," as it was called once by Bismarck (who, of course, could not have foreseen the Russian electoral law), and to extend the Reichstag franchise to Prussia.

The two lines of agitation ultimately converged for him in a curious manner, one leading to his being convicted of "seditious" propaganda and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in a fortress, and the other resulting in his being returned at the elections of 1908 to the Prussian Landtag as one of a small group of Socialists who entered those sacred precincts for the first time in Prussian history.

This, again, made him a celebrity for the time being in his fatherland, but a still greater sensation was to come in January, 1912, when he was elected to the Reichstag for the Prussian Royal borough, the Potsdam constituency, where the Court and military naturally constitute the greatest social forces. This was a resounding "box on the ear" for the ruling clique on the part of the electors, who evidently delighted in seeing the most implacable enemy of the Prussian monarchist and military régime, and one who had but recently "done" imprisonment for high treason, to act as spokesman for the foremost constituency in Prussia. Since that time Herr Liebknecht has more than ever loomed in the eyes of the public as an emblem or symbol of the revolt of the de-

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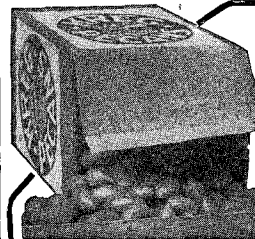
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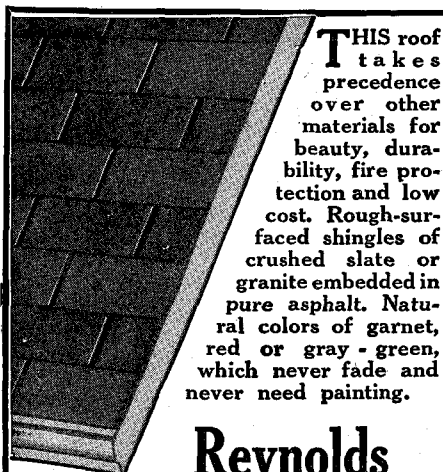
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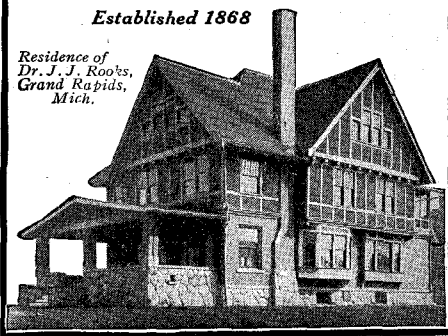
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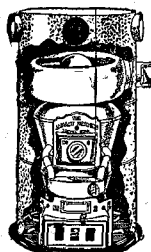
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mocracy against the reactionary powers in the state.

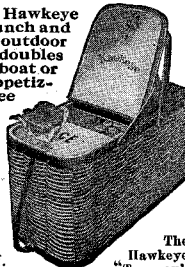
And now, by his revelations in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht has dealt the same powers another and not less sensational blow. The Prussian reaction likes to play the part allotted to it by Frederick the Great of a *rocher de bronze*, on which no attacks, however spirited, can produce the slightest impression. It simply waves with its hand and disdainfully says: "It does not matter." But students of German life know that it does matter. The "rock" continues to stand, but its foundations are becoming undermined, and one day it may topple over, the whole weight of it, at one blow. And Herr Liebknecht knows it, and does his work with a gusto, just as his father, the great Wilhelm Liebknecht, did it in his days, after his manner.

There is, indeed, a great similarity, in spite of external differences, between these two men, father and son. Old Wilhelm was the type of a cultured German, full of ideas, full of kindness, deliberate, quiet, large-minded, and large-hearted. Young Karl is impetuous, passionate, a man of action, who will often act before he even has time to think. Yet never has a son been a truer image of his father in so far as political ideals and the means of attaining them are concerned. Karl is as devoted a Socialist as his father ever was, and just like the latter, he stands on the extreme "left" of his party, hating all compromise and firmly believing in the inevitability of a revolution. Unlike his father, he does not excel in the councils of peace, being temperamentally unsuited for chamber work; but like his father, he is always to be met with in the front ranks of an attacking column. Like his father, too, he is a passionate internationalist, and just a couple of weeks ago he visited Paris, London, and Brussels, holding forth on the necessity of combating the machinations of the militarists in every country, and of preserving the world's peace.

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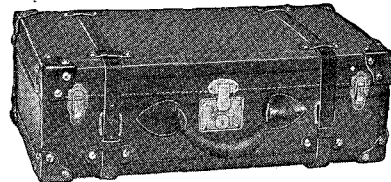
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How It Was.—"Is your wife going away this summer?"

"No—I'm sending her."—*Town Topics.*

Since Eve's Time.—A woman can say "dear" to another woman and make it sound like "I'm a liar."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Brute.—CO-ED—"What tense do I use when I say, 'I am beautiful'?"

BOLD SOPH—"Remote past."—*Vermont Crabbe.*

Marked.—MOTHER—"Don't cry, dear. Which one of the twins hit you?"

DEAR—"The one with the black eye."—*Wisconsin Sphinx.*

In John D.'s Class.—"Is he rich enough to keep an automobile and a yacht?"

"Yes, he is even richer than that. He keeps a lawyer."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Minnows Only.—"Have you had many proposals?"

"Oh, yes, but not one from a man worth suing for breach of promise."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Where We Win.—"In China the oath of brotherhood is taken by breaking a cup."

"If that worked in this country, our cook would be sealed to us for life."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Gymnastic Stunt.—BARBOUR—"You seem warm; have you been exercising?"

WATERMAN—"Yes, indeed; I went to the mutes' dance and swung dumb belles around all evening."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

This is Mean.—"It is only a question of time when the suffragists will sweep the country."

"Nonsense! Not half of them know how to handle a broom."—*Town Topics.*

Embarrassed.—"Didn't you feel pretty cheap sitting there with a young and innocent girl at such a shocking play?"

"I did. She had to explain a good many of the innuendoes before I was able to get them."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Mutual Profit.—PARENT—"Now, what are you going to charge me to cure this boy of the measles?"

PHYSICIAN—"Nothing at all, my dear sir, as it is an original case; and you get your ten per cent. commission for every child that catches them from him."—*Puck.*

Narrow Escape.—HE—"Will you be my partner?"

SHE—"Oh, George, this is so sudden! Give me a little time."

HE (continuing)—"for the next dance?"

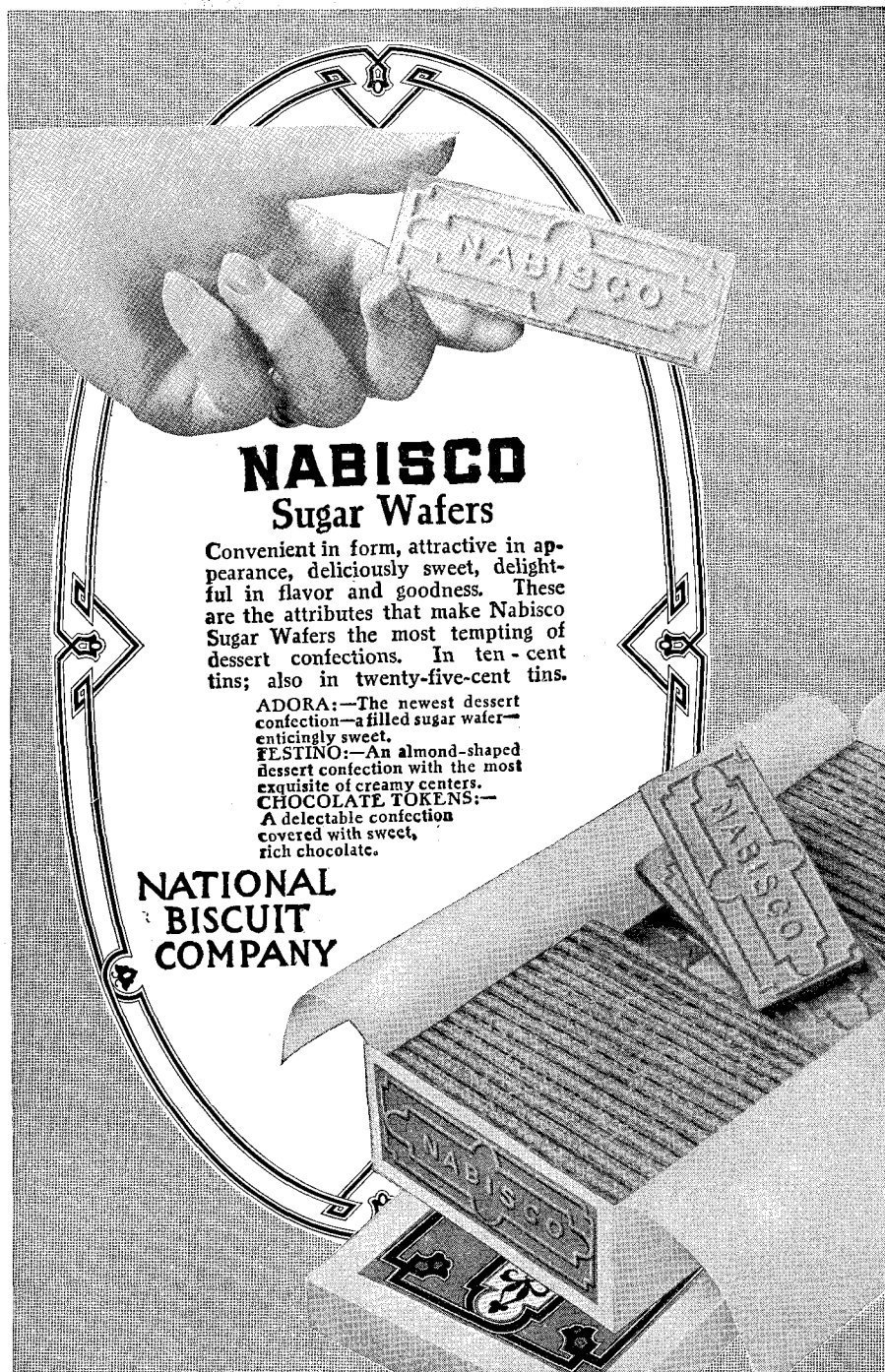
SHE (continuing)—"to catch my breath. I haven't recovered from the last Boston yet."—*California Pelican.*

Strike Broken.—MASTER OF THE HOUSE—"See here, Mary Ann, where's my dinner?"

SLAVEY—"Theer ain't agoin' to be no dinner, if you please, sir."

"What's that! No dinner?"

"No, sir. The missus came 'ome from jail this afternoon, an' ate up heverythink in th' 'ouse!"—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*



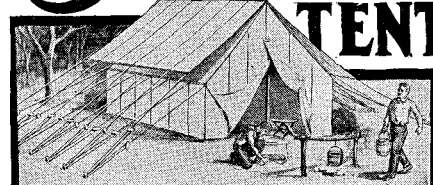
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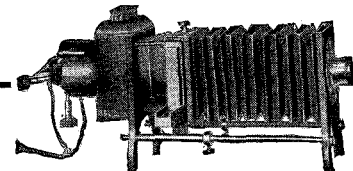
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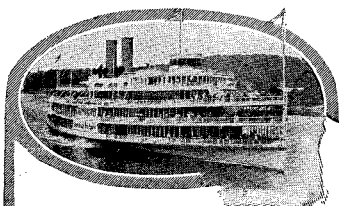
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	treal, a.m.	bec. p.m.			tol, Eng.
Royal Edward	June 17	June 17	June 19	June 23	
Royal George	July 1	July 1	July 3	July 7	
Royal Edward	July 15	July 15	July 17	July 21	
Royal George	July 26	July 26	July 28	Aug. 1	
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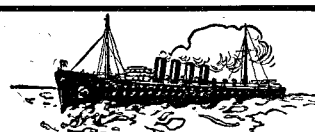
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CRABSHAW—"They're all right, except when you're broke."—*Judge*.

Great Climax.—"How was the play you saw last night?"

"Pretty melodramatic. In the second act when the skulking villain descends upon Hickory Farm and forecloses the mortgage on old Uncle Zeke's automobile there was hardly a dry eye in the house."—*St. Louis Republic*.

Some Hint.—"Papa wanted to know whether you were a good business man," she confided.

"Have you any idea why he asked?" inquired the young man, who had been calling for a long time.

"I guess it was because you never talk business."—*Judge*.

Secret Dangers.

A juvenile Jap
Was buying a map
For use in a school, he confest.
A man in the shop
Sent out for a cop
And ordered the fellow's arrest,
He cried, "It's a plot
To pick out a spot
For landing an army out West!"
But somebody showed that the dangerous
scroll
Was merely a map of the Pearyized Pole!

A yellowish cone
From sources unknown
To Governor Johnson had come.
'Twas heavy and hard,
And every guard
Was sure they'd discovered a bomb
To blow 'em sky high,
Sent secretly by
Some devilish son of Yum-Yum!
But then the cook saw it and said, "If
you please,
Who sent us this beautiful pineapple
cheese?"

A statesman grew pale
To find in the mail
A hieroglyphical note,
He whispered, "The band
That's called the Brown Hand
These threatening characters wrote!
I'm certain they say
They'll kill me to-day
By slitting my eloquent throat!"
But he was restored to his usual ease
When told 'twas a check from a laundry
Chinese!

A Japanese got
A hundred-foot lot
Quite close to the City of Wash,
A building he made
And persons afraid
Said "Goodness!" and "Gracious!"
and "Gosh!"
This devilish one's
Constructing big guns
To blow our fair city to squash!"
But lo! 'twas a shop where he got the
mazuma
By selling much genuine, rare, old
Satsuma!
—John O'Keefe in the *New York World*.

Have you ever met John Hance?

He's a Grand Canyon guide and a teller of stories that might be true, if—

John Hance prides himself on being the most accomplished fiction-ist in Arizona. He has wintered and summered at the Grand Canyon for thirty years. Hamlin Garland, in a delightful study of this pioneer guide, affirms that Hance is a most dramatic raconteur.

It's worth stopping off at Williams, Arizona, on the transcontinental trip, and taking the sixty-five miles' run up to the canyon of canyons, just to meet Hance face to face.

His tales lose their flavor when reduced to print. They require his soft, drawling, high-pitched voice, and awkward gestures. Also they require the canyon environment.

One anecdote concerns the time he escaped a pack of wild wolves by riding full tilt off the rim and jumping unafraid into the abyss. When within a few yards of the bottom, Hance saved his own life by gently leaping from the saddle. The horse met an untimely death on the rocks below. Do you ask for proof? He will show you the stones and the bones!

Story-telling is as old as the race. The Grand Canyon is older. But what's an eon more or less amongst friends?

The point is, that no matter what the yesterday of this sublime scenic spectacle was, to-day it is the Wonder of the World. To-day happens to be the day you are on earth, too. So why not pack your grip and go there by the first Santa Fe train?

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Many travelers say that El Tovar Hotel, managed by Fred Harvey, is sufficient reason for the canyon outing. El Tovar is a home-like inn. Here, in the wilderness, you can get a tub bath, eat grape-fruit for breakfast, and scan a dinner menu that would make Broadway envious. Next door, for contrast, are Navaho hogans and Hopi adobes, housing primitive Indians. Next door, too, is that great gash in the earth, a mile deep, miles wide, and painted like a hundred sunsets.

Three days spent at the Grand Canyon equal three weeks spent anywhere else. That's a modest comparison.

One day can be given to the trail. It zigzags for eight miles down, down, down to the Colorado River. It zigzags the same distance back. You leave in the morning; you get back in the late afternoon. You wear a suit of khaki or blue jeans, or any old thing. You ride a placid mule—though volcanic if disturbed when off duty. The mule seems ninety per cent of the trip, and the canyon the remaining ten. Afterward, in memory, the values are reversed.

Maybe you have not been in the saddle for twenty years. The saddle for you to-day, plus the mule, plus the mile-deep hole. You early learn the mule's name and repeat it often when rounding the steep places. You are one of a little party, in charge of an experienced guide. The guide is used to it; you are not. There's a thrill for you at every turn; the guide is placid. But he knows the way, bosses the mules, and restores confidence.

You reach the river at noon, lunch, throw stones in the rapids, and start back uphill. How far and tall the cliffs are! How distant the hotel on the rim is! You get to the top eventually, tired but happy—happy in having had a unique experience.

Next day ride on the rim boulevard and see the sunset from Hopi Point. The day after, go to Grand View and see an entirely different section of the canyon. Both jaunts in easy coaches.

Stay a few days more and try one of the many camping trips, if time can be spared.

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I will mail you as samples five cigars free. Just send me 10 cents to partly cover expenses and I will supply the cigars. I only ask this 10 cents to pick out the right sort of people.

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“How long have you been married?”
—Life.

Trouble Amidships.—NANNY GOAT—“I thought father had a perfect digestion.”

BILLY—“He has, ordinarily; but a while ago he ate a lot of adjectives off a circus poster.”—Puck.

Too Deep.—Two colored men were on an expedition to the colonel's hen roost one dark night. Mose had planted the ladder, climbing up to where the chickens were roosting, and was passing them down to Ephraim, who put them in a bag. Suddenly Mose stopt.

“What's de mattah, Brudder Mose?” inquired Ephraim anxiously.

“I's just been thinkin', Brudder Ephraim, how me and you is membahs ub de church, an' wedder it's right to take de cunnel's chickings?”

“Brudder Mose,” said Ephraim, “dat am a great moral question which you an' me ain't fit ter wrastle wid. Pass down anudder chicking.”—Atlanta Constitution.

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LITERARY NOTICES

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

- May 1.—A representative of the Carranza revolutionists warns Americans to leave Mexico City while there is still rail connection.
- May 2.—Suffragettes burn railroad sheds at Bradford, England, valued at half a million dollars.
- May 3.—Tancrede Auguste, President of Haiti, dies.
- May 4.—Senator Michel Oreste is elected President by the Haitian Parliament.
A daughter is born to Queen Sophia of Greece.
- May 5.—King Nicholas of Montenegro decides to leave Scutari's future to the Powers.
- May 7.—The British Government announces that no more opium will be sent from India to China this year.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

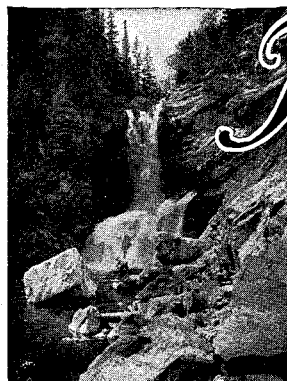
- May 1.—President Wilson nominates E. K. Campbell, of Birmingham, Ala., to be Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims. Theodore L. Weed, director of the postal savings system, resigns.
- May 2.—The United States Government recognizes the new Chinese Republic.
- May 5.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirms the lower court's contempt judgments against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor Leaders, growing out of the Bucks Stove and Range case, but holds that the sentences originally imposed were too severe. Gompers' sentence is reduced from one year in prison to thirty days. Mitchell's from nine months' imprisonment to a \$500 fine, and Morrison's from six months to \$500.
- May 6.—Sir Arthur Spring-Rice, the new British Ambassador, makes his first call at the White House.
- May 7.—The President nominates John Purroy Mitchel, anti-Tammany Democrat, to be Collector of Customs for the Port of New York.
- The Post-office Department, pursuant to an executive order from President Wilson, amends the order of President Taft putting all fourth-class postmasters under civil service rules. The new rule requires all postmasters appointed prior to the issuing of the Taft order to take civil service examinations.
- The Sundry Civil Bill, with a "rider" exempting labor-unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-trust Law, is passed by the Senate.

GENERAL

- May 1.—The managers of Eastern railroads decide to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase their freight rates 5 per cent.
- The National Peace Congress convenes at St. Louis.
- May 2.—President Wilson speaks at points in New Jersey in behalf of jury-reform legislation.
- May 3.—The California House of Representatives passes the Bloodgood Antialien Land Bill, which is identical with the Webb Bill, already adopted by the Senate, and Secretary of State Bryan leaves Sacramento for Washington, D. C.
- May 6.—Police Inspectors Dennis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, James F. Thompson, and James E. Hussey, of New York City, are found guilty of conspiring to prevent a witness from testifying in the police-graft investigation.
- Twenty-two are hurt in strike riots in Syracuse and the city is placed under martial law.
- Governor Cox, of Ohio, signs a bill making it a felony to carry deadly weapons concealed.
- May 7.—The Federal cases against Eugene V. Debs, J. I. Sheppard, and Fred D. Warren, of *The Appeal to Reason*, a Socialist weekly newspaper, charging them with attempting to obstruct justice, is dismissed at Fort Scott, Kan.

The Effete West.—A man from California reports this:

FIRST LITTLE BOY—"What let's do?"
SECOND LITTLE BOY—"Let's go East and be gunmen."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.



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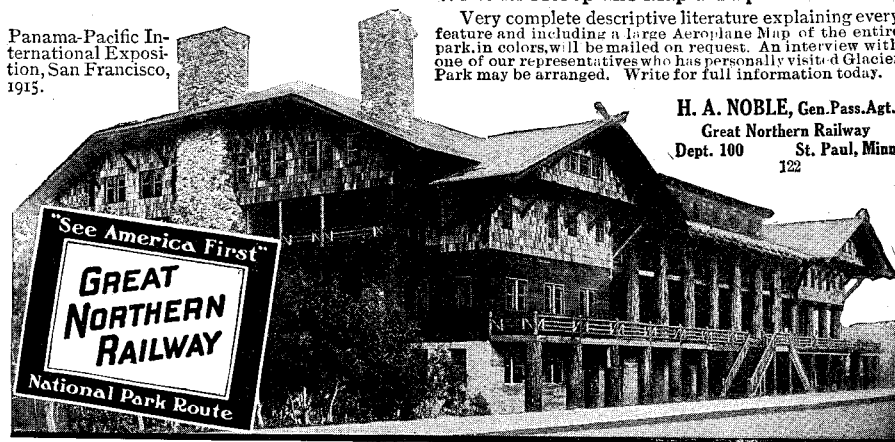
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. E. T.," Highstown, N. J.—"Kindly explain why it is considered incorrect to say, 'I was sitting in back of her,' since the expression, 'sitting in front of her' is permissible."

The expression "in front of" is correct, because educated people use it; "in back of" is not correct because educated people do not use it. In English, it is usage by the educated classes which makes any phrase or construction "good English."

"H. C.," Stryker, Ohio.—"Please state if the following sentence is correct grammatically: 'I am the oldest of my brothers.' If not, how could it be improved?"

The sentence is not correct in logic (which is a part of grammar). The "oldest of my brothers" is one of my brothers; but I am not "one of my brothers," and hence can be neither the oldest nor youngest of them. One should say, "I am older than any of my brothers."

"F. W. L.," Denver, Colo.—"Are the expressions, 'I feel illy,' and 'I feel finely,' correct when used to express the condition of one's feelings or physical condition? Is the word 'denote' proper when used in the place of 'express' in the above sentence?"

Neither "I feel illy" nor "I feel finely" is correct. The verb *feel* in the sense here used must be followed by an adjective describing the condition of the speaker (as his feeling reports it). You probably mean *denote*, not *denote*; *denote* could not be used in place of *express*. One denotes by signs, expresses in words.

"W. H. D.," Roanoke, Va.—"(1) How is *catercornered*, meaning diagonally opposite, spelled; is it a good word? (2) Is the mean sea level of the Pacific Ocean at Panama higher than that of the Atlantic? If so, how much? (3) How is *precedence* parsed in the sentence, 'This action takes precedence over that'?"

(1) The word is *catercornered*. It is provincial or dialectic—in that sense not "good" English. (2) We have at hand no more definite statement than that in the Encyclopedia Britannica, to the effect that "old speculations as to a great difference of level on the two sides of the Isthmus of Panama have been proved by modern leveling of high precision to be totally erroneous." The profile of the Panama Canal prepared by authority of the Isthmian Canal Commission draws a single line through to represent the mean level of both oceans. (3) *Precedence*, in the sentence you quote, is a noun in the objective case, being direct object of the verb *takes*.

"W. S. T.," Montgomery, Ala.—"Are the following sentences grammatically correct? 'It is raining to day.' 'It will probably rain to morrow.' If so, to what does 'It' refer?"

The sentences are correct—except that it is usual to write *to-day*, *to-morrow*, instead of *today*, *tomorrow*. It is what the grammar calls an impersonal subject—a subject referring to no specific person or thing. The construction is found in all languages; *it rains, snows, thunders, etc., it is hot, it is cold, it is stormy, etc.*, furnish examples of impersonal verbs or impersonal use of verbs.

"C. M. S.," Modesto, Cal.—"Will you kindly explain the proper use of the word *tentative*? Is it properly used in the following sentences? 'Tentative plans were submitted to the Council.' 'A rumor of the engagement was current a week ago, but when Mrs. A. was approached on the subject, she made a tentative denial.' 'The venire-men were tentatively accepted.'"

The word *tentative*, as an adjective, means "used experimentally, being tried out, being tested." "Tentative plans" are plans submitted for consideration, to be tested by argument or by actual trial. "Venire-men accepted tentatively" are accepted "on trial"; further consideration may lead to the decision that they are not acceptable. It is hard to see how a *denial* can be *tentative*; to say that any one made a "tentative denial" is to impugn the integrity of that person. In this case the word *tentative* is improperly used.

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